The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,924.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on the 25th April 1871, at noon.

	April.		May.
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave Colombo	3
„ Carwar	27	„ Galle	4
„ Mangalore	28	„ Negapatam	7
„ Cannanore	28	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Madras	9
„ Calicut	29	„ Coconada	11
„ Beypore	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Cochin	30	„ Bimlipatam	12
	May.	„ Gopaulpore	13
„ Tuticorin	2	„ False Point	14
		Arrive CALCUTTA	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 24th April, 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY

GENOA on the 28th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines at Table.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 385 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duralles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM BOMBAY TO TELLICHERRY.

THE first class Ship CLEMENTINE, 385 tons, Messac, Commander, will call at Cannanore, or any port north of Tellicherry, if sufficient inducement is offered. Apply for Freight, &c., to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the 21st instant, the ship clearing on the 22nd.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per Steamer BERAR, Lunham, Commander, from London, are requested to SEND DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to us for Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods from Fort Custom House Bunder.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents, Steamer Berar.
Bombay, 15th April 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship HYDERABAD, Captain Holmswood, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch BOATS to take delivery of their respective GOODS, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the RISK and EXPENSE of the concerned.

Captain Holmswood will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Charterers of the Hyderabad.
Bombay, 6th April 1871.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS,
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors,
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will [illegible] to any part of India, [illegible]ST (cost- [illegible] ways re- [illegible]

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain D. Rennoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.
(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th April 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, on C Springs, by Ness, of Long Acre, at Malabar Hill

On MONDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, &c., the property of W. Wedderburn, Esq., and Captain A. R. Hoskins.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 18th April 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Cobcaw, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1871.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the BOMBAY BOOK DEBT LOAN, of 1st May 1865, WILL BE CLOSED from the 20th to 30th INSTANT, inclusive. HOLDERS of the abovementioned STOCK should present their CERTIFICATES at this Office when applying for DIVIDEND WARRANTS, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st proximo.

W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.
Public Debt Office, New Bank of Bombay, Ld., 17th April 1871.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves in this place as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, under the NAME and STYLE of MOOKERJEE ROY and Co., in connection with Messrs. AUSOOTOSH MOOKERJEE and Co. of Calcutta.

AUSOOTOSH MOOKERJEE.
BILLESHORE ROY.
6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th April 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, of the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April 1871, at 3 o'clock precisely, to consider—

1. The Accounts for the 1st Quarter of 1871, with Auditors' Report thereon.
2. Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1870, with Government Resolutions thereon, No. 734 of 21st February and No. 1074 of 13th March 1871.
3. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices of the Peace for the control of Hindoo Cemeteries.
4. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices on the proposals for street Railways.
5. Proceedings of the Finance Committee to date.
6. The Municipal Commissioner to apply under Section 202 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 for the sanction of the Bench to a Code of Bye-Laws regarding the storage of dangerous oils and substances.
7. Letter from E. Pratt, Esq., giving notice of his intention to propose the appointment of two Committees—the first, to inquire into the loans negociated by the Municipal Commissioner in the year 1868 on behalf of the Corporation; the other, to examine and report on the Contract System in force since 1865.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 17th April 1871.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS. LOCKETS. SHIRT STUDS.
BROOCHES. NECKLETS. SLEEVE LINKS.
CHARMS. PENCIL CASES. SNUFF BOXES.
EARRINGS. SCARF PINS. CHAINS.
FINGER RINGS. SCARF RINGS. WEDDING RINGS.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER NEW GOODS,
all of the best London manufacture.
DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

These Cigars are manufactured, under special agreement, of the best quality of Tobacco, and put up expressly for this Company.

			Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of		250	3 12	4 4
Ditto	ditto	500	7 0	8 0
"HAVANAH"	ditto	150	3 0	3 4
Ditto	ditto	250	4 4	4 12
Ditto	ditto	500	8 0	9 0
"LEISURE HOUR"	ditto	250	4 0	4 8
Ditto	ditto	500	7 8	8 8
"Office" (very similar to the former Burmah muster)	ditto	100	1 6	1 8
Ditto ditto	ditto	500	6 12	7 4
Ditto ditto	ditto	1,000	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash.	Credit.		Per doz.	Beaded Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash.	Credit.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks, or Spoons full size	„	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do.	„	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do.	„	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	„	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons, full size	Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	„	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	„	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	„	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	„	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	„	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	„	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	„	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	„	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	„	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	„	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	„	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons	„	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons	„	4 8	5 0
3 0	3 8	Sardine Tongs	„	3 8	4 0
2 4	2 8	Knife Rests	per pair	2 8	3 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	„	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	each	6 0	6 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE GENTRY AND PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

Gentlemen,—

I beg most respectfully to inform you that TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., I propose taking my BENEFIT at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, and relying on the uniform kindness [illegible] hitherto shown me I trust on this occasion you w[illegible] to support me with your kind presence.

Praying sincerely that your shadows may never be less.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
KHODABUX BIN MAVLABUX,
Of Damascus.
Zoroastrian Theatrical Club, 18th April 1871.

HANDBILLS, containing a SYNOPSIS of the PLOT (in English) of KHODABUX, will be distributed among the Audience.

☞ Reserved Seats secured, and Tickets to be had, at the ORIENTAL EXCHANGE, Fort, at the CHABOOK PRESS, Dhobe Talao, and at the THEATRE on the Night of Performance.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a TENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, of Rs. 8 per SHARE, WILL BE PAID, on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES, at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th April 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
For Liquidators.
Bombay, 17th April 1871.

LOST or STOLEN, Original and Duplicate BILLS of LADING and INVOICE for 27 Bags and 8 Barrels Coffee, per CANNING, from Colombo, ENDORSED by our Manager, Mr. KAIKHUSHROO HORMUSJEE. The Public are hereby cautioned against negociating same. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned will be REWARDED.

DHUNJEEBHOY and PEROSHAW MERWANJEE,
At Messrs. John Farrar & Co.

COMBINATION PAPER
FOR
POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CREAM WATER-LINED SATIN,
Box of 5 Quires, Cash Rs. 3; Credit Rs. 3-8.

CREAM WATER-LINED SATIN,
with Mourning Border,
Box of 5 Quires, Cash Rs. 4; Credit Rs. 4-8.

VIOLET WATER-LINED SATIN,
with extra deep Mourning Border,
Box of 5 Quires, Cash Rs. 4-8; Credit Rs. 5-0.

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H.," at this Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row, Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 16th March 1871.

TO BE LET (Furnished), for six months or longer, "BELLE-VUE," Chinchpoogly, the [illegible] J. Campbell, Esq., commanding one of the [illegible] views in Bombay. The Bungalow is in thorough [illegible] good repair, commodious, and well furnished. Rent Rs. [illegible]00 a month. Apply at the BUNGALOW, or J. GRIFFITHS, Esq., School of Art, Esplanade.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milli[illegible], fit for Residence or Offices. Rent and particulars apply [illegible]

M. E. COHEN & Co.,
Landing, Shipping, Forwarding, and [illegible]

Apol[illegible]

[illegible]

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWO[illegible]EAR SHEFFIELD,
ENGL[illegible]

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

BINYON'S TOILET SOOTHING LOTION,
INTRODUCED IN 1862,

FOR MOSQUITO BITES, PRICKLY HEAT AND SKIN IRRITATION, &c.

Prices—No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2, Rs. 5; No. 3, Rs. 6-8

Wholesale—W. SEYMER & Co., 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.; Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Budgett and Hughes, Kurrachee; De Beaux & Co., Madras.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

DEUTSCHE welche gesonnen sind an einem FESTMAHL am 1ten Mai zur FEIER des FRIEDENS Theil zu nehmen, werden eingeladen sich im deutschen Consulate einzuschreiben

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 3 P.M., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2nd day of MAY next at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.
Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above COMPANY will be CLOSED from 14th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADIA, Secretary.
Bombay, 13th April 1871.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Doctor H C KINGSTONE, B M Establishment, are hereby requested to forward the same forthwith to Lieutenant-Colonel E. MACGOWAN, Bombay Staff Corps, President of the Committee of Adjustment, on or before the 4th May 1871.

F. MACGOWAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Bombay Staff Corps, President of Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

JEEVUNJEE'S EXCHANGE.

JEEVUNJEE and Co. beg to inform the PUBLIC, this Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, the BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, consisting of three of Thurston's best Billiard Tables, are in charge of Mr. Dennis.

The Tiffin and Refreshment Department has also been made more replete, and will have the benefit of Mr. Dennis' superintendence.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to [illegible]ure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care [illegible] taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, [illegible], of the first quality.

Terms [illegible] before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Ro[illegible] every conv[illegible]

[illegible]

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Whole- SALE and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,763 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Ditto 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Ditto Oysters	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk	„ 12 „
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	„ 18 „
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	„ 12 „
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	„ 12 „
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	„ 9 „

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

ARNHAM & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway-Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,
having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE
contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant [illegible] their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES.
A manure which has been used for many years, and [illegible] no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce better results than when used in a broken condition [illegible] further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and Mofussil, to the undermentioned Stores, which cannot be surpassed, at their respective quotations.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, Received Overland.		
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Bath Chops and Tongues, ditto	0 14	1 0
PRESERVED MEATS—		
Crosse and Blackwell, and D. Hogarth's		
Beef à la Mode, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do & Vegetable ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do Corned ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Mutton, Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Lamb and Peas ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Mutton and Vegetable, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Scotch Haggis ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Veal Stewed with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Do Green Peas ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do boiled with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Calf's Head with Bacon ditto ditto	1 0	1 2
PIES—		
Veal and Ham Pie	1 0	1 4
Pork Pie	1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game Pie	1 4	1 8
GAME and POULTRY—		
Fowl, Boiled and Roast	1 2	1 4
Duck and Peas	1 2	1 4
Rump	1 0	1 4
Partridge, Roast	2 4	2 8
Grouse, Roast	2 12	3 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed	0 14	1 0
POTTED MEATS and FISH—		
Potted Beef Do Ham Do Tongue Do Meat, (Strasburg Paste) Yarmouth Bloater Paste	each 0 10	0 12
Anchovy Paste Potted Game Do Salmon Do Ham and Chicken Shrimp Paste Pate de Diable	each 0 12	0 14
TART FRUITS—		
Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each	0 8	0 10
Apple, Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant, each	0 10	0 12
SAUCES—		
Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor in ½ pints	0 8	0 10
Do do do pints	0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef-steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomato, Wellington ½ pints	0 8	0 10
„ pints	1 0	1 4
King of Oude's Sauce, in ½ pints	0 12	0 14
Essence of Anchovies	1 4	1 6
Lea and Perrins' Sauce ½ pints	0 10	0 12
VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT—		
Vinegar, White Wine (Cross and Blackwell's), in quarts	0 8	0 10
Do Chili and Tarragon, in pints	0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb bottles	0 8	0 10
Do do do in 1 lb do	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	0 4	0 6
DRY FRUITS—		
Almonds and Raisins	2 4	2 0
Muscatel Raisins	2 0	2 4
Prunes 2 lbs. tins, each	1 12	2 8
DRIED HERBS—		
Mint, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, in bottles	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Celery Seeds, in bottles	0 14	0 12
PICKLES—		
Chow Chow, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Mixed Pickles	0 8	0 10
Gherkins, Imperial Hot Pickles	0 10	0 12
Captain White's Oriental Pickle and West India Pickle, each	0 10	0 12
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—		
By Crosse and Blackwell.		
Apricot, Chinois, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, each	2 2	2 6
[illegible]Y or NOYEAU—		
[illegible], Greengages, Mixed Fruits, [illegible] Pears, each	1 12	2 0
[illegible]		
[illegible]	1 0	1 4
[illegible]	1 4	1 8
[illegible]	1 0	1 4
[illegible], in 2 lb. tins, each	1 12	2 0
TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE—		
Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	10 0	12 0
Do in packets of 1 lb	1 4	1 8
Do Pekoe, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	12 0	14 0
Coffee, per lb	0 7	0 8
Best Crystallized Sugar in boxes, containing 28 lbs; each	5 14	6 4
Ditto ditto ditto 14 lbs; each	3 0	3 6
Loaf Sugar, in small loaves, per lb	0 8	0 9
BRANDIES, &c.—		
Hennessey's, per doz	22 0	25 0
Martell's	21 0	24 0
Exshaw's	36 0	40 0
Holland Gin, per case of 15 large flasks	22 8	27 0
Gin (Borde)	15 0	17 0
Port Wine (Graham's)	18 0	21 0
Sherry		
BEER, &c.—		
Allsopp's Pale Ale, by Friend, quarts	4 8	5 0
Ditto ditto pints	3 4	3 8
Bass's Pale Ale, by Stone, quarts	6 0	6 8
Ditto ditto pints	4 0	4 8
TOBACCOS—		
Bird's Eye, Latakia, Cut Cavendish, Shag, Smoking Mixture, &c, in ¼ lb tins, per tin	1 0	1 4
Do. do do per dozen	11 0	
Turkish Tobacco, in 4 oz. tins, for making Cigarettes	1 8	1 12
CANDLES—		
Table Candles, per packet	0 8	0 9
Carriage do	0 8	0 9
Do. do by Price & Co.	0 10	0 12

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,
RECEIVED OVERLAND.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Epp's prepared Cocoa in 1 tins, each	1 0	1 4
Ditto ditto ½ ditto	0 10	0 12
Condensed (Swiss) Milk	0 10	0 12
Liebig's Food for Infants (Savory and Moore), each	0 8	0 10
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, each	0 10	0 12
Hard's Farinaceous Food, each	0 10	0 12
Brown and Polson's (Pearlina) in packets, each	0 10	0 12
Ditto (Corn Flour) in tins, each	0 12	0 14
Robinson's Patent Groats	0 10	0 12
Ditto Barley	0 10	0 12
Hockin's Seidlitz Powders	1 8	1 12
Chocolate and Milk Paste	0 12	0 14
Essence of Mutton	0 10	0 12
Ditto Beef	0 10	0 12
Calves' Foot Jelly in pints, each	0 14	1 0
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 2 oz. jars	1 6	1 10
Ditto ditto 4 oz. jars	2 8	2 12
Maccaroni in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Vermicelli in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Robb's Biscuits	2 8	3 0
„ Rusks	3 4	3 12
„ Nursery Biscuit Powder (large tins)	3 0	3 8
Tapioca in bottles	0 8	0 10
Arrowroot (Bermuda) in tins	1 8	2 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Portable Canteens.
Tonic Cups.
Castor Oil.
Fine Narbonne Honey.
Maw's Feeding Bottles.
Do. Indiarubber Nipples.
Plate Powder.
Starch.
Knife Polish.
Best London Treacle.
Baking Powder.

Trusses, of sizes.
Clark's Hoplemuroma.
Taylor's Condition Balls.
Blain's Mange Ointment.
Stevens's Ointment.
Clark's Waterproof Harness.
Blacking, &c.
Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

BROUGHTON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.—Fourth Edition 1871. Rs. 23-8.

MACPHERSON on the CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. Fifth Edition, 1871.

CHEVER'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE for INDIA. Rs. 26; credit Rs. 28.

COWELL and WOODMAN'S INDIAN DIGEST. Rs. 26; credit Rs. 28.

PRINSEP on the CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Rs. 16.

FIELD'S TABLE and INDEX of the INDIAN STATUTE BOOK. Rs. 21.

NORTON'S LEADING CASES on HINDU LAW. Rs. 21.

STARLING'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW and PROCEDURE. Rs. 18-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MATHERAN: its FAUNA and FLORA; by Dr. J. Y. Smith. Rs. 2-8; by post Rs. 2-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC, each consisting of about TWENTY ASSORTED SONGS and PIECES, bound in fancy paper covers. Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Twenty-seventh Edition.

ROGET'S THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Rs. 6-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FIRMINGER'S MANUAL of GARDENING for INDIA. Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona.

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding [illegible], Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries [illegible] required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET
(OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a [illegible]

[illegible]

ROWLAND [illegible]

[illegible]TANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BULL AND COMPANY.
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GAMES, GAMES, GAMES, In great variety, from	4 8 to	25 0
BILLIARD, RACQUET, AND ARCHERY KIT, every requisite.		
Just received a supply of Toilet and other requirements.		
Bond's Marking Ink, per bottle	0 8	0 10
Keating's Cough Lozenges, per bottle	0 10	0 12
Do. Bon Bons, per bottle	0 14	1 0
Magnetic Machines (two Magnets)	25 0	30 0
Baths of sizes, painted Oak, from	11 8 to	25 0
Water Cans, painted Oak, from	3 4 to	6 0
Japanned Tea Canister, from		
Do. Sugar Canister, from		
Coffee Roasters and Coffee Mills, from	3 0 to	5 0
Iron Wash-hand Stands	8 0	10 0
Tea and Coffee Pots (B. Metal), from	2 8 to	5 0
Tooth Brushes (best), each	0 6	0 8
Do. (children), each	0 4	0 6
Real Whitley Jet Bracelets, from	4 0 to	7 0
Do. Brooches, from	2 0 to	5 0
Silver mounted Carriage Whips, from	5 0 to	10 0
Riding and Hunting Whips, from	4 0 to	9 0
SPECTACLES—		
Best Brazillian Pebbles, Concave, from	5 0 to	8 0
Do. do. Convex, from	5 0 to	8 0
Do. Eye Glasses, plain	2 0	2 8
Do. do. mounted	2 4	2 12
Goggles, in boxes	2 0	2 4
Wigs and Beards, of various colours	22 0	25 0

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations.

Soups which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on the table, thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade—These are prepared with finest London Sugar, and have been well-known for many years.

Vegetables—Particular attention has been given to these, both to the growing and in their preservation, so that they cannot now be equalled.

J. M. and Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provisioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

FARM AND GARDEN:—GARTHDEE near ABERDEEN.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fare for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1791.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 35, 39, 45. Half pints 12.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 2[illegible], 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Sup[illegible]
JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17[illegible]
LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts [illegible] pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive Orders, for [illegible] London, for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, pr[illegible] is 7s. 6d. per dozen F. O. B. in London; cost her[illegible] charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per d[illegible] ing to exchange.

⁂ Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

CLARET, CHATEAU DU ROC,
Rs. 9½ per dozen.
Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co., 8, Rampart Row.

AITKEN'S PALE ALE AND STOUT.—SUPPLIES of this favourite BRAND are received monthly, and fresh importations in splendid condition can always be had, retail, from the following Dealers, viz:—

Sorabjee Rustomjee Batlywalla......Parsee Bazaar Street.
Muncherjee & Eduljee Bazonjee...... Do.
Jamsetjee Nowrojee......Allahbaug.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CLARET, St. Emilion	Rs. 10	per dozen.
Ditto pints	6	ditto
St. Julien	18	ditto
Mouton	16	ditto
Ditto pints	9	ditto
SAUTERNE (old), Emile Apian	18	ditto
Chateau D'Yquem	24	ditto
BRANDY, Jules Robin, very old	24	ditto
Hennessy's, ditto	33	ditto
Clouzeau's Champagne	24	ditto
CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Grand vin Royal	38	ditto
Ditto pints	20	ditto
SHERRY, Campbell's Amontillado	32	ditto
Ditto pale dry	24	ditto
Ditto dinner	18	ditto
WHISKEY, Irish, very old	18	ditto
Scotch, ditto	18	ditto

GR[illegible]NDLAY, GROOM & Co.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—		
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32	per 1 doz. quarts.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	„ 28	per 1 doz. quarts.
STILL HOCKS:—		
Laubenheimer	„ 16	per doz.
Marcobrunner	„ 24	„
Rüdesheimer	„ 24	„
Johannisberger	„ 30	„
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36	„
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45	„
CLARETS:—		
Chateau Bellevue	„ 14	„
Chateau de Francs	„ 16	„
Vray Canon	„ 18	„
Chateau Larose	„ 22	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„
BRANDY:—		
S. W. S. 1865.		
[illegible]		
OLIVE OIL:—		
Genuine Italian	8	„

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES:—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes of 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ a. per packet of 6.
Carriage „ 6½ „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 6th March 1870.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. [illegible]
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

THE MAIL ROUTE

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First-Class...£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ „ Second Class £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 7[illegible] Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Spinning shares in much demand.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 15th April, compared with the statement issued on the 6th April:—

LIABILITIES.	6th April.	15th April.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	104,32,880	96,44,808
Do. do. do. at Branches.	57,26,088	54,92,252
Other Deposits	224,90,055	224,05,591
Post Bills	37,836	38,943
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,00,479	4,55,546
Rs.	455,02,318	444,50,140

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	36,51,169	36,05,672
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,53,224	21,04,303
Loans, on Security of do. do.	11,22,421	11,27,238
Current Accounts, overdrawn	14,267	11,345
Bills Discounted	99,56,782	104,13,052
Stamps	6,086	6,140
Dead Stock ......Rs. 4,85,654 Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,000	4,45,654	4,45,654
Bullion	6,40,331	6,32,331
Cash Balances with Correspondents	11,91,919	11,48,707
Cash and Currency Notes	164,20,465	249,55,698
Rs.	455,02,318	444,50,140

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Gibbs, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

Millar, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Fort Govindgur.

Stoyell, Ridingmaster, Royal Artillery, from Kamptee.

Hi[illegible]n, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.

Waite, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

[illegible]ball, Captain, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

[illegible]sdale, Schoolmaster, 96th Regiment, on duty, from England.

[illegible]rin, Schoolmaster, 41st Regiment, on duty, from England.

[illegible]ch, Major, 108th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.

[illegible]vies, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

[illegible]orris, Major, Madras Infantry, on leave, from Nagpore.

[illegible]oldie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.

Davidson, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.

Richard, Major, 55th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Bisset, Captain, Royal Artillery, from furlough, from England.

Lynch, Br. General, Staff, on leave, from Deesa.

Waddington, Major, Educational Department, from leave, from England.

Campbell, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

Walker, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Babington, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department on duty, from Aden.

Howell, Assistant Surgeon, Jacob's Rifles, on leave, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 17.

Bannerman, Major, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., to join, to Mhow.

Wallace, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Asseerghur.

Gosling, Lieutenant, Commissariat Department, to join, to Sattara.

Stoyell, Ridingmaster, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kamptee.

Karslake, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 15th April, 1871.

With reference to G. G. O., No. 264 of 11th instant, appointing Major H. S. Anderson, Staff Corps, to act as Assistant Adjutant General, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, that officer is posted to the Mhow Division.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani, according to the Lower Standard:—

Captain C. V. Oliver and Ensign B. R. Hobart, 66th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. O'Farrel, 108th Foot.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Regiment N. L. I.—Assistant Surgeon J. S. Welsh, M. D., to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Day, on furlough.

23rd Regiment N. L. I.—Surgeon H. R. McDougall, M. D., to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Bell, appointed Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

Sergeant T. Hardiman, Unattached List, employed in the Public Works Department, is remanded to the Sappers and Miners.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Neemuch Station Order.—Dated 20th January 1871, directing Captain Adam, officiating Adjutant 22nd N. I., to perform the duties of Station Staff Office, vice Captain Moray and until the arrival of Major Griffith, 83rd Foot.

Regimental Order, dated 30th March 1871, appointing Ensign Hinde interpreter to the regiment (under the conditions of G. G. O No. 440 of 1865.)

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade:—Regimental Order, dated 31st October 1870, directing Lieutenant H. M. Fitzherbert to perform the duties of Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, from the 1st November 1870, vice Ensign C. J. Knott, proceeded on leave.

8th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 3rd April 1871, appointing Major Fellows to officiate as Second in Command, and Captain Blew, Staff Corps, as Wing Officer, from the 1st April 1871, vice Major Woodhouse, proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars.—Paymaster F. W. Lukin, to Mahableshwar, from 11th April to 10th May 1871, on medical certificate, in extension.

108th Foot.—Lieut. Colonel H. E. T. Williams, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Corps.—Colonel D. Boyd, Commandant Asseerghur, for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Major G. W. Hanson, Wing Officer 9th N. I., for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Lieutenant A. Wood, Adjutant 27th N. I., from 3rd to 17th April 1871, in extension, on medical certificate.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Mahableshwar, 11th April 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

16th N. I.—Captain Drummond, for 60 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Mahableshwar, 13th April, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

B-9 Royal Artillery.—Captain Sadlier, for 60 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

B-9 Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Browne, for 60 days, from the 1st instant, on privilege leave.

Mahableshwar, 14th April 1871.

Lieut. Collis, 83rd Foot, having, under instructions from Army Head Quarters, been detailed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian Troop ship Euphrates, will join the General Depot, Poona, forthwith.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

56th Regt.—Lieut. F. P. C. De Vernet, for 30 days, from the 12th instant, on privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 4th April 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

43th Regiment.—Lieutenant R. O. Aldworth to be Captain, from the 29th of May 1870.

Lieutenant W. Stevenson to be Captain, from the 26th of November 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Dalhousie Depot.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cookworthy, Royal Artillery, to be Commandant. Dated 28th March 1871.

Captain A. H. Warner, 41st Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Hill. Dated 28th March 1871.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H. Beath, M.D., to the medical charge, vice Boulton. Dated 28th March 1871.

Landour Depot.—Assistant Surgeon C. Rattray, M.D., of the 37th Regiment, to the medical charge. Dated 31st March 1871.

13th Native Infantry.—Captain G. B. Stevens, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Playfair, on furlough. Dated 28th March 1871.

16th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. T. Whish, attached to the regiment, to be officiating Quartermaster, vice Clare, appointed Adjutant. Dated 31st March 1871.

26th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. L. Lewis, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Hepburn, vacated. Dated 28th March 1871.

Lieutenant C. J. R. Fulford, Royal Artillery, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Lewis. Dated 28th March 1871.

28th Native Infantry.—Ensign J. R. Hobday, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Eliot, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 28th March 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Local Captain J. F. Fraser, of the 19th Regiment, to be Staff Officer of the Puchmurree Depot. Dated 27th March 1871.

Captain C. McD. Skene, General List, Infantry, lately returned from furlough to Europe, is attached to the 8th Native Infantry, for duty, at his own request.

Lieutenant F. L. Graves, Royal Artillery, who was appointed 1st Wing Subaltern 38th Native Infantry as a probationer for the Staff Corps, in G. O. C. C. of the 12th March 1870, and subsequently transferred to the 27th Native Infantry as 2nd Wing Subaltern, having joined the Roorkee College, is, with the sanction of Government, removed from the list of probationers for the Staff Corps.

The six months' leave of absence to Calcutta, to study the native languages, granted to Lieutenant A. Broadfoot, (No. 5 Battery 25th Brigade,) by G. O. C. C. of the 30th December last, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 10th February last, to Lieutenant G. L. M'L. Farmer, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Assistant Surgeon A. C. McTavish, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, is appointed to do duty at the Murree Depot during the ensuing hot season, in place of Assistant Surgeon W. Millar, No. 4 Battery 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, whose appointment, as notified in G. O. C. C. of the 1st April 1871, is cancelled, that officer having been recommended by a medical board to proceed to England.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain G. W. Thompson, to Cashmere and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

25th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain H. R. Floyd, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. N. Adams, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

36th Foot.—Major R. B. Lloyd, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain J. J. Osmer, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

41st Foot.—Major A. H. Wavell, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

58th Foot.—Major W. D. Shipley, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain W. H. Hingeston, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain W. Wordsworth, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain J. V. Hesse, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain F. Cunliffe, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. W. Morris, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant E. B. Coote, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. Fair, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign C. H. S. Gambier, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

62nd Foot.—Captain K. R. B. Wodehouse, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain A. L. Reade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant R. Rogers, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. Jones, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign R. M. Forrest, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

105th Foot.—Captain C. F. Bond, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Captain W. S. Daniell, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant L. G. Hay, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Staff Assistant Surgeon E. J. Clarke, doing duty Royal Artillery, Bangalore, is directed to proceed to Madras at the public expense, and report himself to the Deputy Inspector-General, Presidency Circle.

Staff Assistant Surgeon C. H. Giraud, doing duty 45th Foot, is directed to proceed to Bangalore at the public expense, and report himself to the Deputy Inspector-General, Mysore Circle, without delay.

Madras, 5th April.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Captain G. S. Hooper, from attached 1st L. C. to officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Light Cavalry.

Captain E. M. Stevenson, Staff Corps, to attached 28th Native Infantry.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant S. G. F. Selfe, 23rd Brigade, for three months, from date of departure—Neilgherries, sick certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant G. H Palmer, 23rd Brigade, for four months, from 4th April 1871, or date of departure—Neilgherries, private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant W. M. Campbell, 23rd Brigade, for three months, from date of departure—Neilgherries, s c.

Brigade Staff.—Colonel W. Boyle, Commanding Malabar and Canara, privilege leave for 40 days, from 18th April 1871, or date of departure.

18th Hussars.—Lieutenant and Local Captain E Pulleyne, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board, via the Overland route—Unfit to do duty with troops.

Infantry.—Major W. Ramsay, Wing Officer 10th Native Infantry, for one month from 17th March 1871, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G. O. G. 16th March 1871.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH APRIL.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Harve...	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.	
Overland...Steamers		£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, April 12.
	Magdala (s)	Davidson	Jeddah, April 3.
	St. Fillans	Nelson	Liverpool, Nov. 22.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
	Arabia (s)	Mathew	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Fazel Currim, Butler, to Penang and Singapore.
Ship Faz Allum, Queene, to Tellicherry.
Ship Mozuffer, Nacoda, to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Europe, Duhallis, to Bordeaux via Tellicherry.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Magdala, to Odessa.
Ship Annie, to Rangoon via Colombo.
Ship Euxine, to Liverpool.
Ship Red Cross, to Havre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel		From
13	Alabama	....	Mauritius.
	Edwin Fox	....	Mauritius.
14	Cangaroo (s)	....	London.
	Asia	....	Karikal.
	Mongyne	....	Bombay.
	Asia (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel		To
13	Alabama	....	Calcutta.
	Edwin Fox	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hyderabad, 971 bundles bariron, S Mooljee; 40 packages earthenware, S Bhima.

William Fairbairn, 200 boxes bar soap, H. A. Sukeeladha; 250 barrels coal pitch, Edward Bates & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Orchis, 1 quart cask Mosolla wine, E N Colabawalla & Co.

Cartago Nova (s), 100 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons; 5 casks blacking, Wallace & Co; 9 cases oilmanstore, E N Colabawalla & Co; 20 cases brandy, P Framjee & Co.

Robinson Crusoe, 51 cases school slates, A Ocharally; 10 casks brass wire, E Noorbhoy.

Sam Mendel, 1 hhd. brandy, Payne & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 40 boxes claret, N Ardaseer & Co; 40 cases brandy, Young & Co.

Almora, 600 cases brandy, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 100 cases claret, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ophelia, 19 bales cotton, H Cursondass; 15 bales cotton, G Buldew.

Oberon, 99 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 275 bales cotton, Hutchinson, Dodds & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Madowjee; 28 bales cotton, K Shalgram.

Jeypore, 100 bales cotton, A Blosheck & Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

Challenge, 50 bales cotton, L Bhojroz & Co; 500 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 11 bales cotton, S Mootelall.

Robert Kerr, 250 bales hemp, J Heerjee; 42 bales hemp and 500 bags gall, P Jeevraj; 100 bales hemp, M Godoo; 450 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 70 bales cotton, D Rajaram; 47 bales cotton, R Bapoobhoy; 59 bales cotton, D Canjee; 29 bales cotton, J Balloo.

Thunderbolt, 50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 160 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Baron Macaulay, 9 bags linseed, S Tyabjee & Co; 43 bales cotton, G Chintamon; 200 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass; 32 bales cotton, E Hurjeevan; 166 bales cotton, D Bhaujee; 800 bundles myrabollams, S S Narrelwalla.

Roumania, 45 bales cotton, V Govindjee; 30 bales cotton, V Takersey.

Americana, 100 bales cotton, C Dewraz; 50 bales cotton, D Moolji.

Orchis (s), 47 bales cotton, R Pragjee; 50 bales wool, M Ramjee; 46 bales wool, P Tajsee; 42 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 26 bales wool, H Thackersey.

Cartago Nova (s), 50 bales cotton, R Vassonjee; 330 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 46 bales wool, N Vituldass; 36 bales wool, H Vussonjee; 63 bales cotton, H Vussonjee; ½ bale cotton, Macfie, Campbell & Co; 28 bales cotton, G Buldew; 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 42 bales cotton, G Moteelall; 42 bales cotton, C Madowdass; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 50 bales cotton, N J Ebram; 35 bales wool, K Dewchund.

Rialto, 70 bales wool, J Vuria; 250 bales cotton, Berhend Brothers.

Antrim, 182 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 500 bales cotton, J Trebhoovandass; 780 bundles gall, C Nanjee.

Euxine, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 417 bags saltpetre, L Sewjee.

Deccan (s), 120 bales wool, J Narrondass.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 45 cases mother of pearl shell, K Abdoola; 366 bundles gall and 211 bundles nux vomica, M Jeewan; 64 cases gum, C Manjee.

Deccan (s), 100 cases olibanum, L Datoo; 59 cases olibanum, E Hasom; 3 bales hides, C Naujee; 88 pieces E teeth, B Vuliybhoy.

Varuna, 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Deccan (s), 110 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Deccan (s), 52 bales cotton, Owen & Okell.

FOR BREMEN.

Corina (s), 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Princess Somawutty, 200 bales cotton, A Blaschbeck & Co.

FOR HULL.

White Jacket, 6,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Deccan (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Magdala (s), 2,000 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Esk, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Deccan (s), 35 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Deccan (s), 50 bags Malabar copper, S M A Luttiff.

FOR HONGKONG.

Constance, 61 bundles sharkfins and 5 bundles fishmaws, L Dattoo; 45 bales twist, E Noordin; 20 bales twist, C Bomanjee; 1,061 bundles rod iron, B S[illegible]bjee.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,
DELIVERED BY
THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,
ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.

May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ....Rs.	12 0
Price, per Copy.................	0 4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FERGUSON—April 18th, the wife of T. B. Ferguson, Esq., prematurely, of a son, who survived his birth but for a few hours.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1871.

M. THIERS seems to make no way. His armies are unable to penetrate into Paris or occupy the southern forts, and it is a great piece of good luck for him that the forts on the right bank of the Seine are still occupied by the Germans. The mob of Paris, powerless in the field against even the poor troops of the Republic, are formidable behind walls and barricades, protected by excellent artillery, and sustained by revolutionary fanaticism. Completely masters within the ring fence of the fortifications, the rebels can only be subdued by regular military operations, a sapping up to the walls followed by a regular assault, by treachery, or by famine. Perhaps the last method would be the more effectual and the more humane; for the capture of Paris by storm or by treachery, could only end in the sack of the great city, a contingency which appals the imagination. But the National Government, though negatively assisted by the Germans, may not have the means wherewith to draw rigid lines round about, excluding food stores of all kinds, nor may they be prepared to surrender the unoffending mass of the people, now subjected to a modified reign of terror, to the mercies of the bloodthirsty men who murdered Le Compte and Clement Thomas. Yet the duty of overcoming Paris is one that weighs like a decree of fate on the Assembly, or the Executive it has chosen, for if the Assembly and its leaders do not subdue Paris, Paris will subdue the Assembly, and Government by Revolutionary Force will be established in France. One of the two powers contending—the nation or the capital—must eat up the other. Judging from the temper of each and the necessities of their position, there is no alternative. Considering that the nation and its capital have now been face to face for six weeks Europe may well look on and wonder which will be the vanquished. The mistake of the National Government was that it did not secure possession of Paris, and of the arms and munitions in Paris, before the Germans were got rid of. The tenderness displayed towards the capital has led to the horrible calamity now impending. M. Thiers is certainly pursued by misfortune. He, more than any one man, was the ca[illegible] of the war. He, more than any one man, w[illegible] the founder of the Fortifications. He had to wind up the war by signing a peace which struck at the roots of his cherished dreams; and now his own fortifications have been seized and are used to keep the National Government of which he is the head out of the national capital. It seems to be his "mission" to undo his own work, for French shot and shell are battering the constructions of his own engineers. We can call to mind no war which ended in a similar catastrophe; we can remember no statesman who has occupied a like position. Like the French cripple, M. Thiers may well exclaim, *Mais, moi, je suis unique!*

Perhaps the only men to whom the Civil War in France affords any consolation are the Emperor, his *entourage*, and his admirers. No wonder he looks "cheerful" in the grounds of Camden House. All his enemies are flying at each other's throats. The Assembly which deposed him with loud uproar is now repudiated by the "most intelligent people on the face of the earth," people whom, despite their extraordinary intelligence and unusual modes of displaying it, he knew how to keep down for nineteen years. It is quite true that the hard task M. Thiers is now trying to perform, was performed for the Emperor by Cavaignac in June 1848, and that the President and Prince President had ample time to gather around him a subservient army ere he struck for supreme power. But, when once in the saddle, he sat firmly and remained master until the day of Sedan. France enjoyed tranquility for nineteen years, tranquility varied only by a few wars and a few attempts at assassination; and the Emperor Napoleon may find some balm to soothe the wounds of defeat and failure in the melancholy spectacle now presented to the world. The penalty of dethroning an Emperor, he will think, is the saddest form of internecine strife, played out with fanatical vigour under the eyes of the Germans. One of his reputed qualities was the power of waiting, a sort of patient watchfulness which some thought due to temperament, others to sagacity, others again to irresolution. Whichever it may be, the quality will serve him now, for he evidently cherishes a hope that by waiting quietly his turn will come round once more. Meanwhile the uproar of cannon and musketry and the ring of vollies from assassinating firing parties, forms a sombre accompaniment to the musings of the solitary watcher on the green knolls of Chiselhurst. The rest of the world can only look on with feelings of the deepest sadness at the present and with shuddering horror at the probable near future. But to the Emperor Napoleon the savage conflict is only one of the moves in the great game he has played all his life, a game he is certain to play on until his bones rest in some English churchyard.

And what is to become of France? If the past is of any value as an indication of the future we may confidently predict that she will be restored to her old strength and activity. Here her passionate adorers, and those who judge her and her position in Europe, more soberly, may alike find solid consolation. Defeated by the Germans in a short and severe war, convulsed by the death-grapple of factions, with territory sliced off and money drained away, France is in a far better plight than she was at the close of the long wars of Louis XIV. Taking her condition at its worst, it is far better than that described by Vauban in the famous pamphlet or memorial which brought about his dismissal from the Court. And if, a few decades later, France regained her power and place in Europe and much of her wealth, fought the Empire in Germany and strove with England for America and "the Indies," after the chaos of the Revolution, she rose to be the greatest Continental power and hung out her banner in every capital save Petersburg. More than half a century ago she was deprived of her plunder, territory was taken away, and she had to pay a heavy fine. Yet in a few years her armies were marching about foreign lands, her wealth was rapidly increasing, she stood, if not first, among the very first of the great powers; while the reign of Napoleon III was coincident with a height of material prosperity greater than any recorded, and a pitch of power and influence higher than any attained since 1813. Yet between 1789 and 1870 France had endured a whole series of internal disturbances more violent than those which had afflicted any other nation. And as she arose from these convulsions in strength and splendour, so we may be certain that the inherent vitality of the nation will, in a far shorter period, than men generally suppose, restore her to healthful vigour. Through what acute sufferings, by what skilful or rugged means she will escape out of her present turmoil and chaos the most astute mind would fail to imagine. But the wonderful, yet natural, revivals in the past, are our warrant for believing in a fresh revival of equal vigour. Alsace and part of Lorraine have been taken away, but the bulk of France remains, and the skill, the activity, the enterprise, the organizing faculties, the science, and, above all, the fertile soil and unequalled geographical site—these remain. France will continue to trouble herself and Europe for many long years, and the other nations will have to make up their minds to the fact, that the motives, designs, and power of France must enter into all their calculations of policy. There is not the least hope that she will ever settle down quietly to the management of her own affairs. At intervals she will strive to "expand her frontiers" and manage the affairs of other people in the future as she has done in the past. The troubles and the losses of 1870-71 will be effaced or survive only in history; some man or men will arise out of the chaos and bring it back to order. But what man or what men, who is he bold enough to predict? For the present the chance lies with an obscure Red, or an equally obscure soldier; it may be Thiers or even Gambetta—who was once before literally the *Deus ex machinâ* of the situation—sufficient unto the day is the evil and the good thereof. Putting aside the microscope of daily life, and taking a broad view, we see France emerging bright and wealthy from her troubles, and ready once more to act with the great powers for the good of all, or, if the fit comes on, to scheme and strive for Continental predominance. The evils of to-day are great; they will fade into history to-morrow, and give place to new.

THE young Nawab of Joonaghur has joined the Rajcoomar College.

THE damage done to property by the fire at Randeer, the other day, is estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

COLONEL D. BOYD, Staff Corps, commanding at Asseerghur, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN J. F. WILLOUGHBY, General List, Bengal Infantry, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

A FEW days ago H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur was at Jodea, in Kattywar, where he examined the girls' school and distributed prizes to the successful pupils.

WE learn that the Mohurrum festival passed off quietly at Indore. Two Hindoo labourers who were carrying a taboot were crushed underneath it, in consequence of its heavy weight.

THE "Madras Mail" understands that Colonel Carpendale intends proceeding on furlough to Europe shortly after being appointed Secretary to the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, and that Colonel Wilkieson will be appointed to act for Colonel Carpendale.

WE learn from Madras of the death there, early last Friday morning, of Assistant Surgeon John Macpherson, M.D., in medical charge of the 38th Regiment N. I. The deceased officer was to all appearance in excellent health on Thursday, and it was deemed requisite to order a coroner's inquest into the circumstances of his death. Dr. Macpherson had purposed leaving Madras by Friday morning's train to join his regiment at Trichinopoly. He was a native of Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, and was educated in Keith and Aberdeen. He entered the local Medical Department in March 1866, and returned with his regiment from Rangoon in February last.

A FEAT IN TELEGRAPHY.

On Easter Sunday a few experiments were tried in direct working between Kurrachee and London. Considering the distance between the two places, and the fact of the current having to traverse two submarine cables en route, the result, we believe, surpassed anything hitherto attempted. For the first time a message was sent from India to England instantaneously. By the Indo-European line communication is now carried on easily and quickly direct with London. A paid message from Dundee to Calcutta has been thus received at Kurrachee.

There was not a hitch of any kind in the experiment above mentioned. The signals came distinctly and regularly, and as fast as if the telegraphist were working with Jashk.

There are practical objections, which every telegraphist understands, to such extraordinary long circuits for everyday business; but as an experiment, the above is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable on record, and proves at least the perfect insulation of the wire throughout. In bad weather such a result would be unattainable.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 8TH APRIL.

LAST Tuesday evening nearly everybody flocked to Frere Hall to witness the presentation of the Albert medal to Captain Edward Giles (late Indian Navy), the Master Attendant of this port. The Commissioner, Sir William Merewether, arrived at about half-past five o'clock, and, after a few minutes, proceeded to explain his object in inviting the public to be present on the occasion. After commenting on the origin of the order, he spoke of Captain Giles' gallant conduct, which had earned for him this high mark of honour. All the residents of Manora could bear testimony to the dauntless efforts made by him to rescue the crew of the ship Alicia, which was wrecked off our bar in 1868—efforts which, happily, turned out successful, inasmuch as all hands on board were saved. The sea was running so high over the ill-fated vessel, that not a boat could approach her, and it was Captain Giles who first put off for the wreck in a small so-called life boat (which was nothing more than an ordinary boat with two wind pipes placed laterally) at the risk of his own life as well as those of his lascar crew, and, after very hard work, succeeded in drawing near enough to the wreck to be able to save three seamen. By this time the steam tug Dagmar was near at hand, as well as Mr. Mason, the chief pilot, in another boat, and he and Captain Giles made repeated trips to the wreck, and brought off every man on board. Sir William in complimenting Captain Giles on the high order of distinction which Her Majesty had been pleased to bestow on him, took occasion to allude to Mr. Mason's praiseworthy and heroic behaviour in the saving of the Alicia's crew, and moreover said that he would shortly receive some substantial mark of the appreciation of his conduct, in the shape of the Royal Humane Society's medal. Lady Merewether then pinned the medal to Captain Giles' breast, after which he replied in fitting terms to the Commissioner's remarks. It may not be out of place to mention that our Master Attendant already possesses the Royal Humane Society's medal, for distinguished conduct in this harbour some years ago. The band of the 66th Regiment was in attendance, and played several choice airs before the proceedings of the evening commenced.

The municipal authorities of this place are in great disfavour just now, and the outery against them appears, from all accounts, to be not wholly without foundation. The revised house assessment is the chief cause of this general discontent. Landed proprietors complain of being taxed five and six times over and above the rentals they actually receive. This difficulty, it would seem, could easily be overcome by a proper representation being made in the proper quarter, but strange to say some people have adopted this course without any beneficial result, and the impression is everyday gaining ground among the natives that a great deal of *zoolum* is being exercised by the municipal functionaries. It is a matter for regret that the house tax has been allowed to run in arrears for *three years*, and its now being revived causes not little inconvenience to those who were labouring under the delusion that it had become a thing of the past. There is sure to be a great commotion when these individuals are called upon to pay up the arrears. At the present moment it is merely the *fixing* of the assessment which has created so much indignation, and several native merchants contemplate petitioning the Bombay Government on the subject.

A very melancholy accident happened to one of the Sind Railway employés last Saturday night. An inspector on the line, Mr. Ronaldson, was getting into his carriage when the horse made a bolt, and he fell out. Unfortunately one of his legs got entangled in the spokes of the hind wheel and he was dragged for some distance until the carriage came up against a gateway when its progress was stopped. Mr. Ronaldson was immediately extricated from his perilous position and conveyed to the Civil Hospital, where he died to-day from the injuries he sustained. At first no apprehensions were entertained of the result of his wounds, and it only became apparent two days after his admission into hospital that amputation alone could save his life, and then he was too weak to undergo the operation. His funeral was largely attended by all the railway people, from the agent downwards, who appeared much affected at the man's sudden end.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONTINUED FIGHTING AT PARIS.

PROBABLE GERMAN INTERVENTION.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL.

The Commune claims to have gained a victory over the Government troops at Neuilly on Saturday, and to have captured 400 prisoners. The battle is said to have lasted the whole night. The Versailles Government entirely denies the victory claimed by the insurgents.

Obstinate fighting continues at Neuilly a[illegible] cannonading was still being carried on yeste[illegible]

The movement and concentration of Versailles troops has been carried on on a large scale during the last four days, and a general formidable attack is expected.

The movements of the German troops denote that they intend to intervene. The prospect of intervention is causing an[illegible] the Commune, who have resolved to defend [illegible]selves.

LONDON, 14TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was irregular.

Fair Dhollera, 6½d. (official price.)

The Manchester Market to-day has been very steady, and prices were unchanged.

Arrived from Bombay, Malabar.

LONDON, 15TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Exchange on India 1s. 10½d.	
Oriental Bank shares	£43.
Chartered ,, ,,	£13.
,, Mercantile ,,	£23.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£34-10
4 per cent. Government Security ..	92.
5 per cent. ,, ,,	100½.
5½ per cent. ,, ,,	107½.

[*By Indian Telegraph.*]

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 17TH APRIL, 9-41 A.M.

THE steamer Geelong from Sydney 25th, Melbourne 28th March, and King George's Sound 3rd April, has arrived.

News from New Zealand—Much dissatisfaction still exists among the natives, and fears of another outbreak are not by any means quieted.

Coffee prices unaltered. Sugar market easier. Metal dull. Rice market quiet, quoted at 24 to 25 pounds.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

WE have great satisfaction in announcing that His Excellency the Governor has not been disappointed, and will be able to fulfil his vow. On the 15th, accompanied by Major LeGeyt, His Excellency shot three lions; a fourth, which was wounded, got away. We are also glad to say that all was well with the party.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BUDGET.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUES AND RECEIPTS AND OF THE EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES FOR THE YEAR, FROM 1ST APRIL 1871 TO 31ST MARCH 1872.

Revenue and Receipts.	Reference to Detailed Estimate page.	Budget Estimate, 1871-72.	Budget Estimate, 1870-71.	Budget Estimate, 1871-72, compared with Budget Estimate, 1870-71.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance.........	...	4,00,860	...	...
1. Allotment from General Revenues.	4	90,12,000	...	90,12,000
2. Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes	5	10,00,000	...	10,00,000
3. Jails	5	54,000	6,000	48,000
4. Registration Dept.	6	3,13,350	3,06,414	6,936
5. Police	6	2,42,968	1,40,000	1,02,968
6. Education	7	62,453	...	62,453
7. Printing	7	...	...	...
8. Miscellaneous	8	...	...	...
9. Public Works	8	...	...	...
Total Rs.		1,1[illegible],85,631	4,52,11[illegible]	1,0[illegible]

Grant.	Expenditure.	Reference to Detailed Estimate.	Budget Estimate, 1871-72.	Budget Estimate, 1870-71.	Budget Estimate, 1871-72 compared with Budget Estimate 1870-71.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Jails	9	8,10,248	7,32,340	77,908
2	Registration Dept.	13	2,70,136	2,48,700	21,436
3	Police	14	39,26,406	39,15,690	10,716
4	Education	19	11,58,900	11,84,740	25,840
5	Medical Services	26	9,25,477	8,84,270	41,207
6	Printing	32	3,45,794	2,55,300	90,494
7	Miscellaneous	36	10,000	...	10,000
8	Public Works	37	31,90,500	29,77,320	2,13,180
	Surplus on 31st March 1872		4,48,170		...
	Total Rs.		1,10,85,631	1,02,28,360	4,09,101

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES AND LOCAL FUNDS (AMALGAMATED.)

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUES AND RECEIPTS AND OF THE EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES AND LOCAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR FROM 1ST APRIL 1871 TO 31ST MARCH 1872.

Revenues and Receipts.	Budget Estimate 1871-72.	Budget Estimate 1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance......	33,03,704	......
1. Allotment from General Revenues	90,12,000	......
2. Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes	40,17,013	31,34,578
3. Jails	1,91,790	1,55,949
4. Registration Department	3,33,350	3,33,414
5. Police	4,83,271	4,60,395
6. Education	10,75,222	9,56,145
7. Printing	7,600	6,410
8. Miscellaneous	1,37,254	1,42,552
9. Public Works	1,11,626	95,563
Total Rs...	1,86,78,030	52,85,006

Grant.	Expenditure.	Budget Estimate 1871-72.	Budget Estimate 1870-71.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Jails	8,85,008	7,58,644
2	Registration Department	2,82,116	2,75,958
3	Police	41,42,855	41,59,551
4	Education	21,21,641	19,83,034
5	Medical Services	10,25,241	9,48,531
6	Printing	3,53,394	2,93,780
7	Miscellaneous	4,96,159	6,13,893
8	Public Works	68,60,237	73,53,161
9	Surplus on 31st Mar. 1872	25,11,379	......
	To[illegible]	1,86,78,030	1,63,86,555

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

ALLOTMENT FROM GENERAL REVENUES.	Budget Estimate 1871-72.
Permanent Assignment made by the Government of India under Resolution No. 334, dated 14th December 1870	90,12,000
Total Rupees...	90,12,000

TABLE SHOWING PROBABLE DEFICIT ON THE ESTIMATES OF 1871-72 OF £95,270.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.	Imperial Grant 1870-71.	DEDUCT. Proportion of £380,000	DEDUCT. Fixed Receipts.	DEDUCT. Total.	Balance of Assignment of Imperial grant.	Add estimated receipts 1871-72.	Total amount available.	Budget for 1871-72.	Deficit.
	£			£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Jails ...	73,234	5,000	684	5,684	67,570	5,400	72,970	81,035	8,065
2. Registration...	24,570	...	30,141	30,141	5,271	31,335	26,064	27,014	950
3. Police...	381,569	26,000	14,000	40,000	351,569	24,297	375,866	392,641	16,775
4. Education ...	118,470	8,000	10,490	18,490	99,294	6,945	106,239	115,890	9,651
5. Medical ...	88,427	5,000	...	5,000	83,427	...	83,427	92,548	9,121
6. Printing ...	28,530	2,000	...	2,000	26,530	...	26,530	34,579	8,049
7. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
8. Public Works ...	297,732	20,351	...	20,351	277,381	...	277,381	319,050	41,669
Total ...	1,022,836	66,351	55,285	121,636	901,200	67,977	968,477	1,063,747	95,270

C. F. CHAPMAN, Deputy Accountant General.
Bombay, 31st March 1871.

TRANSFER OF THE AMEENS' FUND TO GENERAL REVENUE.

Fort William, 4th March 1870.

READ again—

Financial Resolution No. 3,513, dated the 16th September, 1870, directing that the balance of the Ameen's Fund in the Bombay Presidency should be credited on the 31st December 1870, to the general revenues, and the fund abolished, and stating that in the interval the Bombay Government should submit a complete scheme for the re-organisation of the subordinate judicial establishments.

Read—An office memorandum from the Home Department, No. 2,259, dated the 28th December 1870, forward[illegible] with remarks, a letter from the Government of Bom[illegible]y, in which that Government suggests that the balance of the Ameen's Fund be placed at the disposal of that Government, as a special fund, for defraying the cost of erection of new Court houses in that presidency, and points out that, until the scheme of revised judicial establishments has been sanctioned by the Government of India, the fund cannot be credited to the general revenues without serious danger of the judicial administration being incurred. Also states that the scheme of revision of establishment will be submitted for sanction as soon as possible after receipt of the recommendations of the High Court.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that it is inexpedient to defer any longer the transfer to general revenues of the amount standing at credit of the Ameen's Fund in the Bombay Presidency, which transfer has long since been ordered, and was delayed only pending a revision by the local Government of the pay of the ministerial officers in the Judicial Department.

2. Similar funds existed in the several provinces of the Bengal Presidency under the express sanction of the Legislature, but on a revision of the pay of ministerial establishments in the Revenue and Judicial Courts in that presidency, all the surplus assets of those funds were transferred to general revenues with the sanction of the Secretary of State, who indeed made that transfer an essential condition of his approval of the increased expense involved in that revision.

3. A similar revision of the pay of corresponding ministerial establishments in the Bombay Presidency in the Revenue Department has already been effected, and the revision of establishments in the Judicial Department is now under the consideration of the local Government. The amount of increase that may be recommended, if found suitable, will be allowed in due course. But, pending the revision His Excellency in Council does not think that the adjustment of the account should be delayed.

4. The charges hitherto defrayed from the Ameen's Fund will continue to be paid on the scale hitherto observed, but against the grant for Law and Justice, the receipts from 1st January being credited to the general revenue.

5. It will thus be seen that the balance of the Ameen's Fund has been already appropriated for the improvement of the salaries of ministerial officers and is not available for the buildings for subordinate Courts.

BOMBAY.

THE dead body of a Hindoo female child, aged about two and a half years, was found by the police on Sunday near the Tank Bunder.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—Extensive preparations had been made for the reception of H. E. the Governor at the Geer. H. E. is expected here on Wednesday (to-morrow).

INQUEST.—On Sunday an inquest was held at Parell Road concerning the death of Antonio Fernandes who, in the opinion of the jury, died from pulmonary apoplexy, the result of acute inflammation of the lungs.

DR. HEWLETT held an inquest on Saturday at Boree Bunder on the body of a male child, name unknown, whose body was found floating in the sea in the harbour off the reclaimed ground at Boree Bunder. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the European General Hospital on the body of John Mooney, a seaman of the ship Black Water, who on the 13th instant fell down from the balcony of a house in Hanuman Lane, and was removed insensible to the hospital, where he died on Saturday night. The jury found that death had been caused by laceration of the brain, caused by the fall.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Sunday at Apollo Bunder concerning the death of Walter Knight, an apprentice on board the Varuna. On Saturday last, deceased was engaged in cleaning the gig, which [illegible] a bucket of water, when he lost his balance and fell into the sea. Two men jumped after him, and three life-buoys were immediately thrown, but deceased never rose above the water, and was drowned. The jury came to the conclusion that his death had been accidental.

SURGEON H. F. MCGRATH is placed on general duty, Bombay.—*Deccan Herald*, April 17.

CAPTAIN L. FRASER, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, has been appointed to act as Brigade Major of the Bombay District, vice Captain Maden, deceased, until further orders.—*Ibid.*

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. ROYLE, 9th Brigade R. A., to do duty with the 1st Battalion 8th Foot, and Assistant Surgeon W. E. Dudley to assume medical charge of D Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.—*Ibid.*

WE are glad to welcome Surgeon-Major G. G. W. Maitland back to Poona, where he has not been forgotten during his absence. Dr. Maitland has been appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals during Dr. Pelly's absence in Europe on medical certificate.—*Ibid.*

THE FEAST TAX.

AT a meeting of the members of the Bombay Association held on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, a memorial (to H. E. the Governor in Council) against the Feast Tax Bill was adopted.

POLICE CASES.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Mr. M. G. Ranade yesterday sentenced one Meghjee Govind to a month's imprisonment, for obtaining by false pretences twenty-one handkerchiefs belonging to Munsook Hurjeevan.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Jao De Souza, a native Christian, was charged with committing an assault against one Mathias Fernand, and was fined Rs. 30, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

THEFT.—Oosman Joosab and Imam Sooltan were charged at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday with stealing eleven pieces of wearing apparel, and Rs. 23 in cash, the property of Noor Mahomed Sooltan. The second prisoner was acquitted, while the first was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—17TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES.

THE following, among others, were granted their discharges:—

Hormusjee Jeewajee, carpenter, liabilities Rs. 1,897, assets good Rs. 600, bad Rs. 50; Moosa Mahomed contractor, liabilities Rs. 3,152; Gungaram Madhoba, sheep broker, liabilities Rs. 6,703; Muddonjee Jeewan, broker, liabilities Rs 5,956; Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry, Bhiccobai his wife, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Rustomjee Shapoorjee, carpenters, liabilities Rs. 4,398; Balkrushna Hursett, Babajee Trimbucksett, and Mahadoo Balsett, goldsmiths, liabilities Rs. 2,188; Nursoo Baloo, bricklayer, liabilities Rs. 4,082, assets good Rs. 1,200; Motilall Dwarkadas, broker, liabilities Rs. 2,601; Khoja Kassum Pudumsey and Khan Mahomed Pudumsey, firewood sellers, liabilities Rs. 3,123; Allybhoy Adamjee and Dosabhoy Noorbhoy, painters, liabilities Rs. 2,436; Hajee Habib Ahmed, firewood seller, liabilities Rs. 2,804; Jugjeewan Dyal, broker, liabilities Rs. 18,872; Dewjee Khimjee, mehta, liabilities Rs. 2,350; Jugjeewan Narron, Girdhur Narron, Motiram Narron and Jetta Narron, washermen, liabilities Rs. 5,874; Moosa Juma and Karoon Juma, dyers, liabilities Rs. 2,165; Mahomed Essack and Sayer Hoosein Chand, fruit sellers, liabilities Rs. 3,163; Ludha Nanjee, merchant, liabilities Rs. 2,408.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53' 45" N., long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 15th April.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·800	in.
Temperature of the Air	82·5	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	76·2	,,
Dew Point	73·8	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·758	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·9	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	89·5	,,
Minimum do. do.	77·7	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—W, WNW, S, SW, W, WNW, WSW.		
Movement of 24 hours	163	

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Bombay," in his letter published in your to-day's issue, calls upon old Byculla school-boys to subscribe towards supporting the institution to which, perhaps, they owe their education and start in life. I hope that the many hundreds of boys, and girls too, who have been educated in those schools during the past fifty or sixty years, will respond to "Bombay's" call and do something to support the many orphan and destitute children now in those schools, remembering what the institution for the orphan and destitute has done for them.

I believe that the subscriptions from the public to the Byculla Schools have been decreasing yearly for the past few years, so much so, indeed, that it was stated in the annual report of the directors that the amount subscribed by the public during the year 1870 would not keep the children for *a month!*

It is the duty, therefore, not only of old Byculla school-boys, but also of the general European and Eurasian public of the Bombay presidency, to dip deeply into their pockets and do their utmost to support these children. If the Byculla Schools collapse, what then? What will become of more than three hundred poor children who are, it may be, fatherless, motherless, friendless, waifs and strays of the world? Are they to be left uncared for, wandering about the streets of Bombay, a standing disgrace to the European community? Every one will say emphatically, "No." Yet, what is done to prevent this being the case? The annual public subscription, as I observed before, would not keep the schools going for a month, the support from Government is rapidly being withdrawn, and the resources of the school press fluctuate and cannot be relied upon.

Let the public, therefore, look well into the matter; let its first care be for the education and maintenance of the destitute and poor. Middle-class schools ought to be able to support themselves and to be above asking for public charity which is thus diverted from the funds for the support of the poor.—Yours, &c.,

15th April. OMEGA.

THE FEAST-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will kindly make room in your wide-spread journal for the little I have to say on the subject on the proposed feast-tax.

First of all it appears to me that this duty is unfair and inequitable. It will press unequally on different classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the Bombay presidency. Its burthen will fall most heavily on the Goozerati Hindoos in particular, inasmuch as the custom of giving large and frequent dinners is more prevalent amongst them than any other community. Although the Parsees and Europeans give very expensive dinners, still they will escape the liability under the above tax, since they seldom if ever entertain upwards of 100 guests at a time. This is no doubt a great hardship and injustice for the Hindoos.

Again, the measure under reference is open to objection from a religious point of view. I need scarcely reiterate what has been noted by many a writer of Indian history, and by those who have been familiar with native life, that the Hindoos cherish feelings of peculiar love and veneration for their social and religious institutions. It is obvious, then, that such a people cannot but take alarm and feel discontent when they find Government inaugurating such measures as should interfere with what they believe to be their sacred duties. Surely this would be a bad policy for our local Government to adopt, in spite of loud cries raised in condemning the same. I wish the Government would resort to other expedients which could have nothing to do with the religion of its subjects.

I may mention here that a great many feasts amongst the Hindoos have some or other kind of religious significance attached to the same. In other words, they are enjoined by religion. The custom of giving feasts is, therefore, not the offspring of fashion or caprice as those unacquainted with the Hindoo religion should erroneously suppose. I wonder that some of the Hindoos themselves labour under the same misimpression. One correspondent says that the poor as a rule do not invite so many persons to dine as the rich. This is a down-right mistake, so far as the castes in the mofussil are concerned. There every man, whether rich or poor, has to obey the rules of his caste strictly. Both have an equal liability to discharge in point of certain compulsory feasts. This can neither the one nor the other neglect, for such a neglect will involve a social degradation and also the stigma consequent on non-observance of religious ceremonies. Another point which I would notice in connection with this topic is the formidable percentage of the feast-tax, ranging from 30 to 50! This is surely awful and unheard of. The heavy income-tax rate, viz. 3[illegible] [illegible] into insignificance when compared with the hugeness of the aforesaid percentage.

Some reformers are filled with rejoicings, since they think that the present tax will produce a wholesome effect. I very much doubt the correctness of their views. Mere outward pressure cannot avail in social or religious matters. Nothing short of progress and inner conviction can answer the purpose.

A few lines more, and I shall conclude. I have come across a popular report to the effect that it is one of our well known citizens, one remarkable for his large sympathies and bountifulness, who has given birth behind the screens to the sumptuary fiscal measure under reference. I wish he would come forward with his arguments in defence of the measure, the same being condemned by the generality of natives. As he is not among the members of our Legislative Council, the latter will, I think, be very glad to accord him the privilege of appearing before them to listen to what he has to say. Surely there is some truth in the above gossip, for the European officials could hardly have hit upon a measure of so preposterous a nature. I believe it is an ill-advised tax, and its proceeds will disappoint Government in their sanguine expectations.—I have, &c.,

A NATIVE CITIZEN.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP PRINCE OSCAR, 1,292 tons, Captain Thomas Powles, arrived on the 16th instant from London with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ST. FILLANS, 1,088 tons, Captain J. Nelson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,415 tons of coal belonging to the G. I. P. Railway.

THE SHIP FRANCE, 507 tons, Captain V. Exmillin, arrived on the 16th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of 10,369 bags of rice and 470 bundles of gunny-bags.

THE S.S. MAGDALA, Captain W. M. Davidson, arrived yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Deirham, and 253 pilgrims.

THE SHIP ALGONQUIN, 1,456 tons, Captain Robert Jones, arrived on the 16th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,922 tons of coal belonging to the G. I. P Railway.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Apis, from Trieste, left Aden on Sunday evening for Bombay. This steamer is advertised to leave Bombay for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 1st May.

THE SHIP LOUISA FLETCHER, 1,230 tons, Captain G. Peterson, arrived on the 16th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,770 tons of coal belonging to the G. I. P. Railway. She spoke the ship Lalla Rookh.

THE S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain N. Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Hexton, Dr. J. Menezes, and 14 deck passengers.

THE S.S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, Captain J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. C. DeSouza, Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick, and 26 deck passengers.

THE S.S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived on 16th instant from Aleppy with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Aleppy—Chas. Linn. From Cochin—Mr. Chevalier. From Calicut—Mr. Thomas. And 150 deck passengers.

THE S.S. ARABIA, Captain W. B. Mathews, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. Fagan. For Bussorah—Mr. Aga Mahomed Soostry. And 75 deck passengers.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBITION.

The annual meeting in connection with the Indo-British Institution was held on Friday afternoon. There was a fair attendance of the friends of the institution, and as usual the pupils were in the room and sang one or two songs. The Right Rev. Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Bombay, in the chair.

The Secretary (the Rev. Mr. Gilder) opened the meeting with prayer, and then read the annual report, which was as follows :—

The committee of the Indo-British Institution regret that they have, in common with the directors of other local charities, to report a falling off this year in the support received from the public. The subscriptions and donations received during the year have amounted to Rs. 3,833-6-0, as against Rs. 5,056-6-1 in 1869. The church collections show a corresponding decrease, having been Rs. 1,381-14-6 against Rs. 2,282-13-6 in the previous twelve months. While, however, the receipts have been fewer, the expenditure has not decreased. There was consequently a debt against the schools on December 31st, 1870, of Rs. 1,387-11-2. The committee have again to tender their acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted at the concerts and readings held in the beginning of the year for the benefit of the schools. Their thanks are due to the Lord Bishop of Bombay and to the undermentioned clergymen who have had special collections for the institution—the Venerable Archdeacon C. H. Leigh-Lye, Rev. C. T. Wilson, Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Rev. R. Easum, Rev. S. Stead, Rev. A. L. Onslow, Rev. H. H. Pace, Rev. W. J. Ffennell, and the Rev. C. Gilder. The committee would also record their obligations to the Right Reverend the Metropolitan of India, Bishop Milman, for his advocacy of the claims of this charity in S. Thomas Cathedral, on the occasion of his Lordship's recent visit to Bombay. On the 31st December, there were twenty-eight boys and twenty-five girls on the roll, classified as follows—5 Europeans, 34 Indo-Britons, 10 native Christians, 2 Syrians, 1 Armenian, and 1 African. Thirteen children were admitted during the year and eleven were withdrawn. Only five of the children are fully paid for at the rate of sixteen rupees monthly; part payment is received from the friends of twenty-seven, and twenty-one are entirely supported from the school funds. The committee have satisfaction in reporting that the payments by parents and others on account of children have been only a few rupees below those realized in 1869 and considerably more than in previous years. The tuition fees from day scholars show a decrease. Of day scholars there are at present only twelve in both schools. The committee have had this circumstance under consideration, and have already taken steps to remedy it. Mr. W. H. Guest, late assistant-master in the Anglo-Vernacular school at Tanjore, has recently been appointed to the charge of the [illegible] school, and it is hoped that under him its efficiency may be raised so as to enable it to take its proper position among the schools of this city. The committee regret that the result of the annual Government inspection of the boys' school has not been satisfactory. The girls' school did much better, obtaining a grant of Rs. 306, out of a total of Rs. 453. The schools were examined in religious knowledge by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, acting chaplain of S. John's, Colaba, who reports that he was, upon the whole, much gratified by the results. The ladies' committee continue to exercise their valuable supervision over the girls' school. On their recommendation, and at her own request, the managing committee have, conditionally, permitted the mistress to continue in her situation, after marriage. Two of the older boys, Thomas Tanner and Reuben Greenman, have obtained employment in the medical and postal departments respectively. In the girls' school a most interesting experiment has been commenced. Three of the girls have been found occupation as teachers in different day schools, continuing to reside in the institution, but paying for their own board. Two of them are engaged under the Ladies' Association for the Promotion of Native Christian Female Education and the Church Missionary Society. The institution may thus, at no distant time, realize the anticipations of the Right Reverend the President, expressed in his Lordship's address at the annual meeting in 1869, by proving an important element in the work of Christian missions. The health of the children has been satisfactory, although, as urged in former reports, there are not, owing to the defectiveness of the school buildings, all the arrangements essential to the health and comfort of the children. About Rs. 5,000, which Government would supplement by an equal sum, would enable the committee to supply the defects. The vacancies in the committee, consequent on the departure from Bombay of Mr. Jeremiah Ryan, Dr. Mills, and Mr. J. Cameron, have been filled by the appointment, under rule 6, of Messrs. M. H. Starling, F. J. Candy, and P. Ryan. On the resignation of Mr. Jeremiah Ryan, Mr. John Ryan kindly consented to act as treasurer. The committee have to repeat their acknowledgments of his interest in the institution. Through his personal exertions, the children in the boys' school have this year been supplied with new clothing, without charge to the funds. In October, the committee issued an appeal inviting aid in establishing a printing press, the profits of which they hoped might in time be a source of income to the schools. The subjoined extract from their appeal will explain their intention—

> "The committee are of opinion that if a press is established in connection with the institution, it will, besides adding an industrial branch to the present organization, which will be of very great advantage to the boys' department, be the means of placing the schools on a more permanent basis, and of enlarging their sphere of operation. For years the institution has dragged on a very precarious existence, living from hand-to-mouth, and the state of its funds has scarcely ever ceased to be a source of deep anxiety to its friends and well-wishers. In the earnest hope of putting an end to so unsatisfactory a condition of things, the committee appeal to the European, Eurasian, and native public of Bombay to assist them in raising funds for the purchase of the press, and, after its purchase, to aid them, as far as possible, by giving them a fair share of work for the press. The amount required to be raised at once is Rs. 3,500."

Of the sum just named, about Rs. 2,500 have been proposal, and the schools generally, to the liberality of the public, take this opportunity of stating that the present unsatisfactory state of the funds is full of the most serious risk to the stability of the institution.

Archdeacon Leigh-Lye moved the adoption of the report. They might have hoped for a report more successful in some respects, he remarked, but the statement that the girls had been engaged as teachers alone [illegible] the report satisfactory. The institution had a [illegible] claim on the Indo-British community, and all [illegible] wish that community to recognize it in a way it had not hitherto done. They were thankful for what had already been done, and, though it remained to be seen if next year's report would be more satisfactory, he thought that, taking this report as a whole, they were justified in adopting it, and ordering that it should be printed and circulated, which he accordingly moved.

Mr. H. M. Starling seconded the motion, and in doing so remarked that he thought they must consider, not that the institution had been in a very bad condition but simply that it had been suffering from the same cause as all the charitable institutions in their own native country were at the present time suffering—that was from the extraordinary demands on Englishmen to alleviate the sufferings caused by the present war. Perhaps, looking to the greater sufferings at a distance, and in consequence of the strong appeals on behalf of the distressed, they had forgotten the lesser sufferings that they had at home, and had forgotten to provide in the same proportion as they had hitherto done for those closely around them: but it was to be hoped that during the year to come they would not only keep up with former subscriptions to this institution, but even make up for the falling off which there had been during the past year. (Applause.)

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary then intimated that the undermentioned gentlemen, who had received the highest number of votes would, if willing to act, be, with the *ex-officio* members, the committee for the ensuing year, viz.—the Hon. Sir M. Westropp, Professor Candy, John Firth, Esq., P. Ryan, Esq., Captain Marryat, M. H. Starling, Esq., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd.

Mr. Punnett next proposed that Captain Marryat should be appointed auditor of the accounts for the past year. Captain Marryatt had, he remarked, taken a great interest in the institution, and would, no doubt, take care that the accounts were in order.

The Rev. W. B. Keer seconded the appointment. It gave him much pleasure, he said, to have that opportunity of commending the institution to the support of the public, and he hoped it required little of his commendation to secure for it better support than it had received during the past year. He had learned with pleasure that funds were raised, not without readiness, from natives when the objects of the institution were put before them, and he trusted that from the means now open for the education of those for whom the institution was intended there would be a stronger effort made. If the students were to occupy the high missionary position which it was hoped they would attain in this land, there must be a warmer effort made to fit them for that position.

The motion was passed, and the prizes were then presented to the successful pupils, Mrs. Douglas presenting the books to the girls, and the Bishop awarding those won by the boys.

The Chairman then said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—The proceedings of these annual meetings, of which we have so many, are to a great extent of course of a formal character, but at the same time we should not overlook the fact that they are of very great importance. At these annual meetings each different society which depends upon the support of the public puts the state of its affairs before the community, gives the community an opportunity of expressing an opinion with regard to its management, and also gives an opportunity to those who are interested in the institutions to recommend them to the sympathies of the public. With regard to the present annual meeting and this institution, I do not know that there is anything very particular to which to call your attention, except one or two facts which have been noticed in the report and adverted to by previous speakers. One of these was alluded to by the Archdeacon, and another very interesting feature is the fact that greater support has been derived from the parents or relations of those who are in the institution; but I am afraid that the most interesting feature is that which is also a point in the report. Almost all our institutions, on very nearly every occasion, and especially during the past year, deplore that the state of the funds is not commensurate with the necessities of the institution. So far as concerns the Indo-British Institution those who are acquainted with its working attribute this in some degree to the fact that the Indo-British community does not take quite so great an interest in its affairs as might perhaps have been expected. Now if this be the case, it is a fact of some seriousness, and at any rate it seems desirable that attention should be called to it and that we should do all in our power to press the claims of the institution on those who ought to take the deepest interest in its concerns. I hope that those may aid by subscriptions during their lives, and also may remember it when they dispose of their property in the prospect of death. Some donations of that sort have already been received. It is really to permanent gifts of that nature that an institution of this nature must look for its support, and I do trust the Indo-British community will not forget this institution which has so very great a claim on every one of them. You will observe that an attempt has been made by the committee during the past year to put the funds on a more satisfactory footing by the purchase of a press, from which they would hope to derive considerable income in the course of time. The only reason that that plan was not carried out, was that a fund of Rs. 3,500 was necessary as a first instalment and only Rs. 2,500 have been promised. At the same time the sum promised is so very nearly the amount of that which is required that we need not, I think, be without hope that this plan, which certainly has some recommendations, may be carried out during the year now going on. I need hardly add, in addition to what has been already said on former occasions, no doubt, at these annual meetings, that the claims of a society like this on a Christian community are of a most pressing nature. Whether we look to the race for whose special benefit this institution has been founded, or whether we look to the fact that a great number of them are orphans thrown upon the care and love of the Christian community, I am quite sure I have only to press again upon the consideration of the public the circumstances of those whose needs this institution desires to meet, and is founded to meet, in order that the institution may receive that greater support for which the necessity is so urgent. I trust that everything in the management of the institution is of the most satisfactory kind. I know that a master has lately been obtained who is well qualified for the work which has to be done, and I have no doubt that the reports from the Government Inspector on future occasions will be as satisfactory with regard to the boys' school as they have been during the past years with regard to the girls' school. With these few remarks I would again commend the interests of this institution to your sympathy and ask you to do all you can, both by personal exertions and by indirect influence, to assist the funds and in every way to further its welfare. (Applause.)

Mr. P. Ryan, in a few remarks as to the interest which the Bishop had taken in the Indo-British Institution ever since his arrival in Bombay, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The motion was seconded by Mr. T. Trevor and carried by the meeting.

This was all the business.

AN INSOLVENT PUNISHED.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs gave judgment with regard to the petition of Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla for final discharge in insolvency. His Lordship in concluding an elaborate judgment (publication of which we are obliged to defer) said, that bearing in mind the loose habits of trade to which the system of advances on cotton had given rise and the necessity for this Court—as a quasi-mercantile tribunal—noticing most severely when established such improper proceedings, His Lordship adjourned the insolvent's discharge for two years without protection.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

Statement showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to week ending 10th April 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70.

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 10th April 1871. Full Pressed. Bales.	Half Pressed. Bales.	— Dokras.	Total Exports up to 10th April 1871. Full Pressed. Bales.	Half Pressed. Bales.	— Dokras.	Total Exports up to 10th April 1870. Full Pressed. Bales.	Half Pressed. Bales.	— Dokras.
Nagpore	......	......	......	......	159	......	......	218	930
Wurdah	854	119	......	[illegible]	5,014	11	4,525	9,569	25
Poolgaon	......	270	......	......	2,378	......	......	3,988	153
Chandoor	......	31	......	......	245	......	......	916	202
Budnaira	731	111	......	[illegible]	4,044	8	......	7,880	133
Oomraotee	6,151	447	......	[illegible]	2,394	......	20,721	......	......
Moortizapore	......	1,324	......	......	4,911	587	......	4,612	435
Akolah	......	16	227	[illegible]	369	102	14,688	2,886	733
Sheogaum	1,663	2,886	524	[illegible]	16,810	302	12,085	13,881	4,639
Khangaum	10,451	615	......	[illegible]	2,181	3,914	19,768	901	290
Nandoorah	......	425	81	......	1,866	211	......	5,092	1,367
Mulkapore	......	......	1,127	......	......	2,585	......	......	1,261
Booranpore	......	......	1,403	......	......	4,566	......	......	3,761
Khundwah	......	......	......	......	......	4,343	......	......	4,066
Seonee	......	......	2,872	......	......	885	......	......	......
Sohagpore	......	......	1,099	......	......	10,807	......	......	......
Garrawarra	......	......	63	......	......	3,145	......	......	......
Bagra	......	......	......	......	......	1,649	......	......	......
Narsingpore	......	......	......	......	......	12	......	......	......
Bunkerry	......	......	......	......	......	63	......	......	......
Etarsa	......	......	......	......	......	567	......	......	......
Total......	19,850	6,197	7,396	[illegible]	41,180	34,484	71,787	49,994	17,885

Totals in Bales of 3½ Cwts.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Full-pressed......	102,415	71,787
Half-pressed......	41,180	49,994
Dokras ... $\frac{34,484}{3}$ =	11,494	$\frac{17,885}{3}$ 5,961
	155,089	127,742

A. J. Dunlop,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar.
Dated Camp Akolah, 14th April 1871.

A BORAH IN TROUBLE.

Abdool Hoosein a Borah, was placed on Friday before Mr. M. G. Ranade, and was charged with attempting to bribe a public servant, &c.

Abdool Hoosein Sumsoodin said—I am the chief moonim in the firm of Tyabali Cumroodin. The firm has its principal office at Nagpore, and has branch establishments at Jubbulpore and Bombay. I have been chief moonim of the Bombay firm since last Dewalee. Jaffirjee Goolam Hoosein carried on the business of the firm at Bombay for twelve years before me. I live in Bangli Bazaar. I do not know the defendant. He was never employed to my knowledge to transact any business for the firm. About the 6th inst. I received a telegram from Jubbulpore, advising the firm here that Rs. 3,000 would be sent from Jubbulpore on the 9th inst. I have lost the original telegram. There is a copy in the railway office. The Rs. 3,000 were to be sent by parcel by the railway. Money is generally sent to our firm here from Jubbulpore by railway parcels. On the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., the railway muccadum, Hormusjee Cursetjee, came to my shop. He brought a parcel with him. The parcel now shown to me is the same that was brought to me. The box and the cloth cover are the same. Hormusjee Cursetjee told me that another man wanted to take the parcel, and promised to pay Rs. 200 if he would give it to him. I asked him why he did not arrest the man. I then opened the box. I found two notes, one for Rs. 1,000 and another for Rs. 100. There was also a letter in the box containing the numbers of the notes. I then endorsed a receipt which the muccadum brought to me. The receipt is here. The day after I had taken out the notes I went to the Boree Bunder Railway Station. I took the parcel with me after re-sealing and reserving it as before. I gave it to Ardasir Hormusjee, parcel agent, to whom Hormusjee had told me to give it. I had taken away the notes from the parcel before I went to the Boree Bunder Station. I paid the whole amount of the notes to a shroff on account of a hoondee. I do not know anything about the receipt now shown to me, signed by Abdool Hoosein in the name of Tyabali Cumroodin. There is nobody in the service of the firm of the name of Abdool Hoosein. My name is Abdool Hoosein Sumsoodin. I am the only person employed to sign in the name of Tyabali Cumroodin's firm. I never sign my name Abdool Hoosein without adding Sumsoodin to it. The signature on the receipt is not in my handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sorabjee—I did not speak to anyone about the receipt of the telegram from Jubbulpore. I am sure this letter (produced) was not written in Bombay. It is a memorandum about the notes. It is not addressed as a letter. The memorandum or letter is in Tyabali's handwriting. I say this because I am acquainted with his handwriting. I have never before received from Jubbulpore currency notes in railway parcels. It is not usual to send currency notes by railway parcels. Hormusjee did not mention to me the name of the man who, he said, wanted him for a consideration to give the parcel to him. When Hormusjee came, Goolam Hoosein was in the shop. I did not open the parcel in Hormusjee's presence. Hormusjee did not tell me that the parcel contained any notes. I had sent an unregistered letter and a telegram to Jubbulpore, desiring that money should be sent, as a hoondee, accepted by me here, had to be paid. I got only the telegram in reply. I had asked Rs. 3,000 to be sent. Only Rs. 1,100 were sent. I have since received a letter stating that the remaining money will be sent to me. I received the letter yesterday.

The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE POONA P. W. D. FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF SHARMAN.

The trial of John Dixon Sharman for alleged frauds in the Public Works Department at Poona commenced yesterday morning at the Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Green and a special jury. The prisoner was indicted on the following charges :—

1. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, a European British subject and a public servant, to wit, a supervisor in the Public Works Department heretofore, to wit, on the 11th of May, in the Christian year 1867, at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, and within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, did agree to accept from one Ashania Ramia a gratification other than legal remuneration as a motive or reward for showing in the exercise of his official functions favour to the said Ashania Ramia, against the form of the Act of Government of India in such case made and provided.

2. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, being a European British [illegible] and public servant as aforesaid, afterwards, to wit, [illegible] day and year aforesaid, at Poona, did agree to accept from the said Ashania Ramia a gratification other than legal remuneration as a motive or reward for rendering a service to the said Ashania Ramia, by recommending him to a public servant, to wit, one William Steward Howard, acting Executive Engineer at Poona and Kirkee, against the form of the Acts of the Government of India in such case made and provided.

3. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, being a European British subject and a public servant as aforesaid, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at Poona aforesaid, did cheat the said William Steward Howard by deceiving the said William Steward Howard and intentionally inducing him to do an act which he would not have done if he had not been so deceived, to wit, to countersign a certain bill for work alleged to have executed on and upon a certain cookroom at Gunnesh Khind, the said act being likely to cause damage or losses to the said William Steward Howard on reputation, against the form of the acts of the Government of India in such case made and provided.

4. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, being a European British subject and a public servant as aforesaid, afterwards, to wit, on the said day and year aforesaid, at Poona aforesaid, did cheat the said William Steward Howard, with the knowledge that he was likely thereby to cause wrongful loss to a person, to wit, Her Majesty the Queen, whose interest in the transaction he the said John Dixon Sharman was bound by law to protect, against the form of the Acts of the Government of India in such case made and provided.

5. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, being a European British subject and a public servant as aforesaid, afterwards, to wit, on the day aforesaid, at Poona aforesaid, being as such public servant charged with the preparation of a document, to wit, a certain bill for work alleged to have been executed on and upon a certain cookroom at Gunnesh Khind, framed that document in a manner which he knew to be incorrect, knowing it to be likely that he would thereby cause injury to a person, to wit, Her Majesty the Queen, against the form of the Acts of the Government of India in such case made and provided.

Similar counts were read charging the prisoner with fraudulent complicity with Jewun Modun.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the special jury was then sworn for his trial.

The Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Ferguson, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Anstey and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prisoner.

The Advocate General (Mr. Scoble), in opening the case, said—May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury,—The case which you are impanelled to try, though no doubt one of considerable importance, and particularly so as regards the prisoner, is not one which I think presents any circumstances of difficulty, or one with regard to which you will feel very much hesitation in supposing the facts to be proved as I am instructed to state them. Before I sit down I will refer in detail to the five charges which have been read to you by the Clerk of the Crown, but I think it will be better that I should premise that reference with a short statement of the circumstances under which it has come to pass that the prisoner is placed in the dock. This prosecution arises out of certain frauds alleged to have been committed in the Public Works Department at Poona, in which department the prisoner was a supervisor. The particular fraud which you will have to investigate to-day is a fraud which it is stated was committed in the preparation of the accounts for the building of a certain cookroom attached to the dormitories which were erected for the accommodation of the Governor's band at Gunnesh Khind. Now, gentlemen, most of you, if not all of you, must have seen the building which has been erected at Gunnesh Khind for the accommodation of His Excellency the Governor, and it was in regard to one of the subsidiary buildings attached to that edifice that the fraud which is charged against the prisoner is alleged to have been committed. The general work at Gunnesh Khind was entrusted to a gentleman named Howard, who was Acting Executive Engineer of the Poona and Kirkee district in the year 1867. The prisoner Sharman was employed under Mr. Howard as supervisor of the works that were going on under Mr. Howard's general superintendence. The position of supervisor is one of very great trust, and one requiring, I need scarcely say, great honesty and care on the part of the person who holds it, for to him is committed the duty, which is perhaps the most important duty that is required to be discharged in regard to building, namely, the duty of measuring up the work which has been done, for upon those measurements, as you, gentlemen, and certainly those of you who have had anything to do with housebuilding, will know, the payments for the building depend. Now, gentlemen, the prisoner in his capacity of supervisor also had a good deal to do with regard to the selection and employment of the contractors who were employed to do the work, and amongst the contractors employed upon these works at Gunnesh Khind was a man named Ashania Ramia, who was recommended to Mr. Howard by the prisoner, and upon that recommendation was employed. Among the works which Ashania Ramia had to do was the building of this cook-room attached to the dormitories for the use of the Governor's band, and that particular work came to be done in or about the month of April 1867. According to the practise of Mr. Howard's office, at the end of each month, bills are prepared for the work done during the month, and the preparation of these bills, so far as that portion of the work which was under the supervision of the prisoner was concerned, devolved upon the prisoner. The bills were made out upon a printed form describing various particulars, the nature of the work, the name of the contractor, the total quantity of work executed to date, the rate which ought to be] charged for the work so done, together with the total amount payable for the work done according to those rates. Now, gentlemen, at the end of April, or in the early part of May 1867—I see the date of the bill is 30th May—the prisoner prepared a bill which I will call for shortness bill No. 13. No. 13 is the current number of the bill, and I think it will be convenient to refer to it as bill No. 13. That bill is for the construction of the cook-room for the family quarters of the Governor's band at Gunnesh Khind, and the total amount of that bill is Rs. 1,538-2-11. Nearly the whole of the written part of that bill is in the proper handwriting of the prisoner; the quantities, the rate, the amount, the total value of the work done up to date, are all shown in the prisoner's handwriting, and the bill is signed "J. D. Sharman, supervisor in charge of the work," and upon the back of the bill is a certificate by the prisoner in his own hand, to which I have to request your particular attention. That certificate is this—"Certifies that the above claim is correct, that the measurements have been made by me, and that the work has been satisfactorily performed. (Signed) J. D. Sharman, supervisor in charge of the work." Now, gentlemen, the particular portion of that certificate to which it is necessary that I should direct your attention is that which relates to the fact that the measurements had been made by Sharman, for upon the correctness of those measurements will depend, as you will see, almost entirely, if not entirely, the correctness of the bill. That bill, after having been prepared by Sharman, and certified by him in the form which I have just read, was submitted to the Executive Engineer, whose duty it was to examine and countersign it; and upon the countersignature of the Executive Engineer having been obtained, according to the practice of the office, a cheque would be issued for the amount shown upon the face of the bill to be due to the contractor. Now, among the quantities so certified by Sharman upon this bill, the measurement of which was certified to have been made by him, is a quantity of 1,330 square feet of cut stone paving, at the rate of Rs. 60 per 100 square feet, amounting to Rs. 798, and that item is entirely incorrect. The proper item would be something a little more than 330 square feet, so that somewhat more than 1,000 square feet more is shown upon this bill than had actually been done. At Rs. 60 per 100 square feet, the overcharge would amount to Rs. 600 or thereabouts; and it is with regard to that particular item of overcharge that your direction is particularly requested. Now, gentlemen, this certificate states that the measurement of the work shown on the other side had been done by Sharman; but whether or not that statement is true matters not, so far as the case which I have to lay before you is concerned. If he did make the measurement it is perfectly clear that he could not have made the mistake unless fraudulently. A man could not have made a mistake of 1000 square feet in the measurement of a small room; and if he did not make the measurements he made a false certificate, and a certificate which he must have known to be false from his knowledge of the room in which the work was required to be done, and which from his experience he must have known could not by any possibility have contained 1,300 square feet of stone flooring. So that in either way you look at this certificate the prisoner, upon the face of the bill, upon the face of his certificate, made a false and incorrect statement. Now upon the faith of this certificate Mr. Howard, the Acting Executive Engineer, countersigned the bill, and upon Mr. Howard's certificate being affixed that bill became a warrant upon which a cheque would be issued to the contractor. It so happened that early in May 1867 Mr. Howard availed himself of leave of absence and went to Mahableshwur; and his place in the Poona office was supplied by Lieutenant Cruickshank, who in due course, on 11th May, granted a cheque No. 55 for Rs. 2,741-8-2, in which the amount of this bill No. 13 is included. That cheque was presented by Ashania Ramia at the treasury in Poona, and the amount of the cheque was received by him on that same day, and upon the back of the cheque is entered a receipt which bears his mark, "the signature of Ashania Ramia Camatee, mark a footrule, in the handwriting of Tookeram, I have received the sum in full, 11th May, in the Christian year 1867." So that you will clearly see that upon the faith of this bill, and upon the faith of Sharman's certificate, Ashania Ramia received, on 11th May, in respect of the item for cut stone, Rs. 600 more than he was entitled to receive. Now, gentlemen, it may occur to you, no doubt it would occur to many people, that this entry of 1,330 feet of cut stone work was an entry that might have been made by oversight or through carelessness, and that the prisoner ought not to be charged with more than an oversight or an act of carelessness in having sent up this bill, but there are other circumstances in the case which, I think, is the opinion of men of common sense and accustomed to deal with business matters, go far to show, as I submit it show entirely, that such could not have been the case. Before I refer to these circumstances let me call your attention to a point which I think I ought to state, as it has a material bearing, or may have a material bearing, upon this. In the original specification that was made for the carrying out of this particular work an error was made in the abstract, by which instead of 330 feet of cut stone work being shown 1,330 feet were shown. That error was detected and the correct amount stated in the margin of the abstract at the same time—at what particular time I am not in a position to say, but certainly before the abstract was returned from the Superintending Engineer, to whom in due course it was sent. But however that may be, no matter at what time the correction was made, it was made, and it is a correction which must have been known to the prisoner, for this reason, that as supervisor, or as we should call him in England clerk of the works, he would have to work, not according to the abstract of the specification, but according to the details of the specification, and in the original specification the details clearly show that upon this particular cookroom something less than 330 feet of stone work was to be employed; that albeit he had to trust to the abstract, by which he might have been misled, nevertheless in carrying out his work as supervisor he must have known that 1,330 feet, as entered in the abstract, was wrong, and it would have been his duty, as such supervisor, to have brought that error at once to the knowledge of his superior officer, Mr. Howard. I say, therefore, that this mistake in the abstract of the original specification does not appear to me of much importance in the matter, first, because the prisoner as supervisor would have to work, not according to the abstract, but according to the details of the specification, and because in the course of his work he must, had he paid reasonable and proper attention to the work, have known that 1,330 feet as shown in the abstract was a mistake. Now, that being so, I proceed to refer to other circumstances which establish, according to the theory of the prisoners, the guilt of the prisoner in regard to these charges which have been preferred against him. Ashania Ramis, the contractor whom he had introduced to Mr. Howard, and who had been employed by Mr. Howard upon his recommendation, states that in consideration for his having this recommendation for this employment he was to pay the prisoner Sharman 5 per cent. upon the amount of the bills of which he received pa[illegible]. He further states that in regard to this pa[illegible]kroom, by reason of the haul being a larg[illegible] usually manageable, the Rs. 600 which [illegible] to pay in excess of the work was to [illegible] this manner, Rs. 400 to Sharman, and Rs. [illegible] Ashania. Now, if Ashania's statement upon that point is correct, no reasonable man can have the slightest doubt upon the guilt of the prisoner; but it is my duty to let you know at this stage of the case that Ashania does not come before you in so satisfactory a character as I could have wished a witness for the Crown should do. There is a circumstance which appears upon the depositions which will go far to make you—and which will no doubt be used, and very properly used by my learned friend to show why you should—discredit Ashania's statement upon this point, and that is that Ashania, when admitted as a witness for the Crown at Poona in the first instance denied altogether that he had had any transactions of this kind with the prisoner. Afterwards, upon having his pardon guaranteed to him, as it is allowed to be by the Criminal Procedure Code in force in the mofussil, in the form which he considered satisfactory, he retracted that statement that he had had no such transactions with Sharman, and made the statement which I have just given to you. Now, if Ashania Ramia's statement as to this stood alone, coming as it does from the lips of a man who has received the pardon of the Crown, and after the denial by that man that he had had any transactions of this nature with the prisoner, I think you would be right not to place implicit reliance upon it; but the statement of Ashania is corroborated most materially by circumstances which I think do not admit of any question, not by oral evidence, but by the silent testimony of books and accounts, which I think you will consider more satisfactory than oral evidence out of the mouth of Ashania. Ashania is a Camatee, and belongs to a class of men naturally shrewd, clever, and capable, especially so far as the construction of buildings is concerned. But these men are entirely illiterate, and like the whole of his class Ashania can neither read nor write. When he has to sign his name to receipts for large sums of money or to contracts involving great works, he cannot write his name, but only makes a mark, and he cannot read a bit. But having transactions of considerable amount he keeps books, and employs carkoons to make the entries for him; and the first corroboration of Ashania's evidence in regard to this, to which I shall have to call your attention, is Ashania's own books. I have told you, gentlemen, that in payment of the bill No. 13, which included the charge for these 1,330 square feet of cut stone Ashania received a cheque for Rs. 2,700 and odd from Lieutenant Cruickshank, who was then acting as Executive Engineer of the Poona District, and on the same day he received another cheque for work also done by him upon the buildings at Gunnesh Khind for Rs. 3,174, both amounting in the aggregate to a little more than Rs. 5,900. He cashed both of them on the same day at the treasury in Poona, but he did not immediately carry the amount of these cheques to his books. On looking to his books, there is no entry on 11th May of Rs. 5,900, and no entry of either of the two cheques which make up that aggregate amount. But on 23rd May, twelve days later, we find this entry—"Received on 11th May, 1867, in respect of pay or wages for the month of April, Rs. 5,900. These rupees having been omitted to be credited on the above day, are credited on this date," so that he did not carry the Rs. 5,900 which he had received on 11th May upon these two cheques to account till 23rd May. And this entry of Rs. 5,900 in this manner shows, or is calculated to show, you the sort of way in which this man kept his accounts. He receives considerable sums and does not take the trouble to inform even his own carkoons of the exact amount. The total amount was Rs. 5,916-7-4; but he leaves out the Rs. 16-7-4, and enters only the round sum. Now two days after he had made this entry in regard to Rs. 5,900, he received another cheque from the Executive Engineer, and the amount of that cheque was Rs. 13,841-9-5. That cheque is dated 25th May, and on looking at Ashania's books we find that on 25th May he enters the amount of this cheque, minus the annas and pies, in this form,—"Credited on the aforesaid date, 25th May 1867, the amount that was received from the Sirkar in respect of pay or wages for the month of April, and on account of work done at the bungalow of His Excellency the Governor Sahib Bahadoor," so that you will see that with regard to the three cheques he had received altogether something over Rs. 19,500. Now, gentlemen, 5 per cent. on Rs. 19,000 is Rs. 950. Then the Rs. 400 for the lion's share of the Rs. 600, if added to the 5 per cent., would make a total of about Rs. 1,350, and we find upon the 25th May this entry on the debit side of Ashania's books—"Partnership expenditure account, in ready cash, Surat rupees received by his own hand, Rs. 1,300." Now, gentlemen, Ashania's statement is that that Rs. 1,330 which is so entered was a payment that he made on 25th May to Sharman, and that that Rs. 1,300 was composed of the 5 per cent. and the Rs. 400 which Sharman was to get in regard to the overcharge for the cut stone account, and he says—and it will be for you to say whether or not you are satisfied with his statement on that point—that when he made these payments to Sharman he did not give him the exact sum but merely a round sum in hundreds, and it was on that account that he paid Sharman Rs. 1,300 only as a lump sum which Sharman was entitled to receive. Now, I think you will be of opinion from the entries which I have just read to you, that that statement of Ashania as to his paying a lump sum is to a certain extent borne out by these entries. Now, gentlemen, you may have noticed that this entry of Rs. 1,300 is stated to be debited to the partnership expenditure account; but Ashania will tell you, and upon this point he will be corroborated by other witnesses, that in regard to those works, the buildings at Gunnesh Khind, he kept separate books, and had no partner, and that the entry of the heading "Partnership expenditure account" is only a colourable heading, in order that should his books be looked into at any time they might not directly point to any complicity between himself and the supervisor of the works. And there is corroboration of Ashania's statement upon that point to be found in the book itself, because the very book in which this entry of partnership expenditure account is contained had there this heading, "Personal day-book of Ashania, contractor, relating to the works placed at Gunnesh Khind, near Poona," so that you see his allegation that this book is his own particular book, relating to transactions in which he was alone concerned, is borne out by an entry made by his direction months upon months before this particular transaction occurred. And I think you will be of opinion, gentlemen, that you will require some strong evidence on behalf of the prisoner to rebut Ashania's evidence on this point, corroborated as it is by entries in his own books made at the time by clerks quite unconnected with these transactions. But that is not the only corroboration, gentlemen. You might doubt, or some of you might be inclined to doubt, books that were kept in the loose way in which these books appear to have been kept, and books that are open to the objections which will no doubt be raised against these books by my learned friend; but we have the corroboration of other books kept by a European firm in Bombay, the bankers of Sharman, for Sharman kept an account with Messrs. Remington & Co. of this town. That account appears to have been commenced so far back as 1860, and to have been continued to the year 1870. Now, gentlemen, before I refer to the entries in Sharman's account with Remington & Co., I will make this observation. Sharman's pay as supervisor was Rs. 200 a month or thereabouts. He had, I believe, quarters, but the cash payment, the wages, he received from Government was something about Rs. 200 a month. I am going to give you three entries from his account, which are all I will trouble you with at present. It appears from that account that on 9th April 1867 Sharman paid to Messrs. Remington & Co. Rs. 1,300. Of course that was not the Rs. 1,300 which he received from Ashania in regard to the particular transaction referred to, but on 9th April he paid Rs. 1,300. Then on 29th May, just four days after the Rs. 1,300 to which this case referred was paid to him, he paid to Remington & Co. Rs. 800; and on 6th June he paid Remington & Co. Rs. 1,000. Now, gentlemen, these three sums together make Rs. 3,100 paid by Sharman to his account with Remington & Co. in less than two months; and I would ask you, applying common sense to the consideration of this evidence, whether it appears to you in the slightest degree likely that a man upon a salary of Rs 200 a month could make such a payment into his banker's hands. I think, gentlemen, that the evidence of these three entries, and they are all out of an account extending from a period of ten years, show a state of circumstances which should demand explanation from the prisoner at the bar, and that that explanation should be given to you, gentlemen, who have to decide upon his guilt or innocence of the charges laid against him. *Prima facie* a man in his position could not pay in Rs. 3,000 in less than two months out of a salary of Rs. 200 a month. If he came by that Rs. 3,000 honestly, if he obtained it in any way that does not reflect discredit upon him, he can have no difficulty, no hesitation, no doubt whatever as to explaining to you the source from which that money was obtained. If he offers you no explanation, I shall ask you to believe that that money was obtained by improper means, and so far as the Rs. 800 paid on 29th May is concerned, that it was a portion of the Rs. 1,300 paid by Ashania to him four days before, namely, on 25th May. Now, gentlemen, that is the corroboration first of all derived from Ashania's books, afterwards derived from Remington and Co.'s books, which I propose to give in support of Ashania Ramia's statement, and I think that I have now laid before you the main facts which it is necessary that I should state to you on this part of the case in regard to the charges which we have preferred against the prisoner. I will now refer briefly to the charges themselves, and shortly state to you how, according to the theory of the prosecution, these facts which I have just put before you apply to these charges. The first charge is against Sharman as a public servant, namely, a supervisor in the P. W. D., for having received what in the language of the Penal Code is called a gratification, and what is in common parlance called a bribe, from Ashania Ramia, beyond any legal remuneration which Sharman was entitled to receive, and that amount being paid for the purpose of his showing favour to Ashania in the exercise of his official functions. Now, gentlemen, if the statement that I made to you be true, that Ashania wanted Sharman's recommendation to procure him employment and continued him afterwards in employment under Mr. Howard upon these works at Poona, I think the facts I have stated amply show that charge to be founded, and that this money which Sharman received from Ashania was given to Sharman by Ashania as an inducement to him to show favour to Ashania in his (Sharman's) official function. The second charge also is for having accepted a bribe from Ashania to induce him to render him service with Mr. Howard, and that service was rendered by the recommendation given to Mr. Howard of Ashania by Sharman, and that service was also rendered by Sharman continuing Ashania in the employment of the P. W. D. The third charge is that Sharman cheated Mr. Howard by inducing him to countersign bill No. 13, that being an act likely to cause damage to Mr. Howard in his reputation. Now, there can be no doubt, if the evidence I shall lay before you be true, that Mr. Howard would not have countersigned bill No. 13 unless he had put the completest trust in Sharman, and that Sharman in affixing his signature deceived Mr. Howard into the belief that the other side of the bill was correct, and thereby induced Mr. Howard to countersign a bill which he would not have done unless he had seen the signature. Lieutenant Cruickshank was then in charge of the office and granted the cheque, and therefore it was impossible to charge the prisoner with having induced Mr. Howard to deliver any valuable security or property to him; but the Penal Code provides that when by deceiving a person a person induces the person deceived to do an act which would not have been done unless he had been so deceived, if that Act is likely to cause damage to the person deceived in his reputation, the offence is committed quite as much as if actual pecuniary loss was entailed by the deceit, and I think you can have no doubt whatever that the transaction in which Sharman and Ashania were engaged, and the result of it, was to deceive Mr. Howard upon a transaction likely to cause injury to Mr. Howard's reputation for care and scrupulousness in the administration of his department. On his countersignature the money was parted with which ought not to have been parted with, and I need say no more than I have done to show that this countersignature obtained from Mr. Howard was an act likely to injure his reputation as a careful and cautious public servant. The fourth charge is that Sharman cheated Mr. Howard, with the knowledge that he was thereby likely to cause wrongful loss to some one, that person being Her Majesty the Queen, in whom the revenues of India are vested. It was out of these revenues that the Rs. 600 was paid, and there was therefore an injury to the Queen as representing the State, by the payment of this Rs. 600, and Sharman knew that if he succeeded in this deception he would cause loss to the Queen to that extent. And the last charge is this; that, it being Sharman's duty to prepare this bill and certify its correctness, he prepared the bill knowing that a portion of it at all events was incorrect, and that by that incorrect statement he had made a certificate which was likely to cause injury to the State, that is, to Her Majesty the Queen, in a pecuniary way. And I think you will be satisfied upon the evidence, if it should be laid before you in the manner in which I have stated it, that Sharman must have known that one or other of the statements made by that bill was incorrect. He either must have known that 1,330 square feet was a wrong entry, or must have known that his signature was incorrect, because had he measured he would have found out the error, and if he did not measure he stated falsely that he had measured. In either way, upon the face of that bill, whether upon the ground of the work done in the way of cut stone or as to the certificate of measurement, there must have been an incorrect statement, and that must have been an incorrect statement to the knowledge of the prisoner at the bar. These are all the observations which I think it necessary to offer to you at this period of the case. The prisoner will have the benefit of the assistance of my learned friend Mr. Anstey, and I am perfectly sure that everything that can be said for him will be said by my learned friend. If my learned friend should call witnesses, I shall have an opportunity of addressing you again; possibly if my learned friend does not call witnesses, I may have that opportunity; but in case I should not address you again, I would ask your particular attention to the points of corroboration of the charge which we make against the prisoner as furnished by the books of Ashania Ramia and Messrs. Remington & Co., and I shall ask you not to be satisfied with any vague suggestion as to the source from which this money was derived, and that before you pronounce the prisoner not guilty of the charges, you will require a satisfactory explanation of the source from which that fund was derived, that you will not be satisfied with mere suggestions or be carried away by my learned friend's eloquence, but that you will insist upon facts, which will prove to your satisfaction that the money paid to Remington & Co. was not the product of the fraud which we say it was.

Mr. W. S. Howard was first called and examined by Mr. Ferguson. He deposed—In 1867 I was executive engineer in charge of the works at Poona and Kirkee, and the works at Gunnesh Khind and at Ound were under me. The prisoner was my immediate subordinate. His post was that of supervisor; his pay was about Rs. 200 a month. I know one Ashania Ramia; he was a contractor employed at the works at Gunnesh Khind. I employed him. Sharman brought him to me, introduced and recommended him to me. I had no knowledge of the man previous to that. I employed Ashania for works at Gunnesh Khind. The agreement was verbal—he was to do work to my satisfaction at fixed time and fixed rates. The rates varied according to the estimate upon which they were based. The contracts with Ashania were on a system of measurement: the payments were made monthly. It was Sharman's duty to measure the work done by that man, and he had no right according to the practice of the office, nor had I empowered him, to delegate that duty to any one else.

Mr. Anstey remarked that his learned friend had not yet ascertained if the instructions to this Government officer were in writing or not, which would be a material matter as to the innocent or *nocent* character of Sharman.

Mr. Howard—They were not in writing, but I believe they are to be found in the code.

Mr. Ferguson next asked if there were any written instructions for officers as to making measurements.

Mr. Anstey—The code will speak for itself.

Mr. Howard—I can't swear what they are, for I don't know all the rules.

Mr. Ferguson—What was the practice of your office?

Mr. Anstey—This might be a very good question in a civil case, but however good to decide Mr. Sharman's civil liabilities would not help the jury as to the criminal liability; but the code should be produced, and it would speak for itself.

The Judge—I don't know to what precise point Mr. Ferguson is addressing this question, but at present the witness has said he believes there are instructions to supervisors in the Public Works Department Code.

Mr. Anstey—Yes, and he has said he believes there are some instructions as to the duty of supervisors in measuring work.

Mr. Howard—There are instructions generally, but I can't say where they are. (In reply to further questions by Mr. Ferguson) I know Sharman's handwriting. This bill number 13 is in his writing, with the exception of the printed matter and my signature. On the face of the bill the line "1,330 square feet of cut stone paving, at Rs. 60 per 100 square feet, Rs. 798." That bill was submitted to me, and I passed it. I passed it on the faith of Sharman's signature. I would not have passed the bill without Sharman's certificate. By passing it I mean signing it. I signed the bill in token of my approval of it. I do not know what was done with that bill after I signed it. This is an intermediate bill, not a final one. It would be of no use checking intermediate bills by the estimates, because the work is in an unfinished state, and the bill shows the amount of the work that is to be performed. The money for the works at Gunnesh Khind was drawn from the Government treasury. These bills were the vouchers to show Government that the money had actually been expended. I have now given over charge of the office, as I am on leave. Before I left, the cookroom for the family quarters and dormitory for the Governor's band were finished. There was no final bill for the dormitory submitted by Sharman or any one else. He should have submitted it. I do not know any reason why he did not. That bill No. 13 was for the cookroom for family quarters for the band. (Bill here put in.) There was no final bill for that. I don't know any reason why the final bill was not sent in by Sharman. This section now shown me is the only section of the code with regard to the practice to be followed by subordinates:—"1. The members of the subordinate establishment will ordinarily be employed in executive superintendence of works, under the immediate orders of the Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineer, according to the arrangements of each Executive Engineer within his division. They will also be employed in surveying, levelling, and other contingent duties." The arrangements of my office were that the supervisor in charge of the work should measure the contract work. I never, during the time I was engineer, authorized any one but supervisors to measure. After I countersigned the bill it was paid by a cheque on the Government treasury signed by the Executive Engineer. I cannot of my own knowledge say whether that bill No. 13 was paid. I did not sign a cheque for the amount, as I was on leave. I left on leave on the 29th of April. Lieutenant Cruickshank was acting in my absence. I know his handwriting. All the three cheques now shown me are signed by him. (The three cheques No. 49 of 10th May, No. 55 of 11th May, and 102 of 25th May 1867, were here put in for identification.) The estimate in which this cookroom is included is among the records of the office. The entry for cut stone pavement of cookroom for family quarters of the band is in the estimate now handed me. The measurement is 329 75 superficial feet. In the abstract it is at present 330 feet at Rs. 60, total Rs. 198; formerly it had been 1,330 feet and Rs. 798. The alteration is in red ink. There are many other alterations in red ink and one in black ink. I can't say by whom, nor when, the alteration as to the pavement was made. The details are in the body of the abstract. Sharman would work by the details, and these state 329·75 feet as the measurement of the cookroom. There was a plan annexed to the estimate, for the guidance of the supervisor. The plan now shown me is the one. The estimate was given to Sharman for his guidance, and it would be his duty to compare it with such a bill as No. 13 before signing it. He should take the work by actual measurement. While Sharman was supervising the work his quarters were near that cookroom. These estimates are not signed. I am responsible for the accuracy of them. I have seen the cookroom, and do not think it would be possible for a practical man to make a mistake between 1,330 and 330 square feet. It was Sharman's duty to be constantly about the work.

By Mr. Anstey—Simultaneously with this cookroom the works at Oound, about a mile off, and those at Government house, were under Sharman's charge. The cookroom was about a quarter of a mile from Government house. The Government was pressing very much to get the works completed, and they were pushed on with great expedition.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Sharman impressing on Government that more solidity would be required with respect to a tower, the plan of which has to come out from England?—A. I do not remember.

Q. With regard to the plan, do you remember his objection that the arch would be insufficient to support the mass of brick that was to be built upon it?—A. I do not.

Q. You remember, at all events that the department had to pull down the tower when half-finished for fear the whole would go together?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it on that occasion that the only difference you ever had with Mr. Sharman took place?—A. Yes, I believe it was about that time.

Mr. Anstey—I don't want to go into particulars, but, there being that schism or difference of opinion, was not he removed to Kurrachee?—A. It was not in connection with that only, there were other works.

Mr. Anstey—I am only asking about the time.

Mr. Howard—Yes, it was about that time—in 1868. The leave which I previously mentioned to the Court was to Mahabuleshwur, and I returned on 29th May. I continued then till the separation of the works, and then remained at Gunnesh Khind till my present leave. I returned to Bombay only as a witness and came in with the Golconda last week. I had nothing to do with laying the information or bringing these charges against Sharman. I was Sharman's immediate superior for ten and a-half years. When he went to Kurrachee I gave him a character of being untrustworthy.

The Advocate General—Is that character in writing?

Mr. Howard—It is.

The Advocate General—I shall ask that it be produced.

Mr. Howard—Except as this case I had no reason to suspect Sharman of fraud or dishonest practices. The reason for his removal to Kurrachee was that he had allowed a contractor to use bad lime, not in the tower but down at the body guard's lines. I don't recollect Sharman laying the blame on his superiors when the tower fell. I don't remember any conversation in which he said to me the tower should be more solid, and cannot conceive that any such thing was said. The real cause of his removal was the use of bad mortar; the tower fell about the same time.

Mr. Anstey—And I suppose Government was very savage at this, and the only punishment was to remove him to Kurrachee, where I suppose they don't care about bad mortar. (A laugh).

Mr. Howard—I really don't know.

Mr. Anstey—Did not the tower fall down of its own accord—if we may use that expression of inanimate bodies—at Oound?

Mr. Howard—Yes, at Oound.

Mr. Anstey—That stood on an arch?

Mr. Howard—Yes. It was more of a belfrey than a tower.

Mr. Anstey—I remember now. That is to say, it was to be a belfrey; it became a mere heap of rubbish. Don't you recollect he had an objection as to the want of solidity in it?

Mr. Howard—No, the work was going on when I left Poona. I used to visit the works twice a week, and knew the cookroom. Before I entered this office I was an engineer. It would have been impossible for a practical man like me to mistake area so far as to suppose the cookroom contained 1,330 instead of 330 square feet. It was not probable.

Mr. Anstey—You mean to say it was possible but not probable?

Mr. Howard—No man is infallible.

Q. Then of course you mean to say that, although not impossible, for all men are fallible, it is not likely a particular man, like Mr. Sharman, would make that mistake?—A. No.

Q. And you never did as a matter of fact make the mistake of supposing that it contained 1,300 feet?—A. I never made the mistake. If I had been asked, I would certainly have said it did not contain 1,330 square feet.

Q. How came you to sign the bill No. 13?—A. I put my signature to it on the faith of Sharman's certificate.

Q. Did you not read the bill?—A. No.

Q. Was it not your practice to read bills certified by Sharman?—A. No, I had so many hundreds, it would have been impossible.

Q You never read any?—A. I never read intermediate bills; there were so many that it would have been impossible to get through all that came before me.

Mr. Anstey—I will come to them directly. If you never read the bills, what was the use of getting Sharman to make out a bill at all, more than a total, if you had not time to read it?—A. Because it was to show that the measurements were correct.

Q. They were of no other use?—A. They were as a guide to the contractors. I had not time to go through the bills. I only saw the totals. The object of the bills was to state the measurement for which the contractors were to be paid monthly.

Q. Would it not have been enough if Sharman had said, "I have measured and found it so much?"—A. No, because that is the form laid down by Government and sent to us for our special use.

Q. Have not you always understood that, because there was a considerable space on the back of the form for "remarks by the Executive Engineer," your remarks were invited?—A. There was a space left, but we never made any remarks.

Q. I understand you to say that, had you wished, it was impossible to get through all the bills?—A. Yes. I could not go through them all, the intermediate bills were paid.

Mr. Anstey—Was the final bill an invention of the red-tape gentleman to give you more work?—A. No there was a general check exercised before the final payment was made.

Q. Rather too late was it not, after all the intermediate bills had been met?—A. No, there was usually a deposit on hand from the contractors.

Q. You were not the first gentleman appointed at Kirkee and Poona?—A. No.

Mr. Anstey—Then you won't consider there is anything personal in the question I am going to put to you. Is it not the fact that the Public Works Department has been for years, before your time, remarkable for the general negligence of those employed, or of some of those employed, as to the way in which its accounts are *not* kept?—A. Upon my word I could not say. (A laugh.)

Mr. Anstey—Bearing in mind the liberality, or licence with regard to the performance of duty and the excessive heat in Poona during the months of April and May, can you think it probable that Mr. Sharman, instead of doing what he ought to have done,—making the measurements himself,—took the number of the block from page 589 of the abstract?—A. Oh, he may have done so.

Mr. Anstey—Are you aware that not only in that department, but in other departments, where there have been audits and checks supposed to have been provided for by requiring certificates from the auditor, these checks have been evaded?

The Advocate General—I object to that question. We are not trying the whole administration of the country but only the case before the jury, and I object to my learned friend going into questions which may or may not exist as to Government. As to the Public Works Department, [of course I do not object, but when he travels to others I have to ask your Lordship to restrain him.

Mr. Anstey—I will confine my questions to the Public Works Department.

Mr. Howard—I never had any experience of the audit. The overcharge on bill No. 13 was detected when I was making up my accounts in September last in order to leave my office, and the bill was not paid. I told Ashana I was to deduct the amount and he submitted. The overcharge was brought to my attention by my accountant, Venayek Gopal. Ashana did not make any complaint as to having shared the money with Sharman. The sum has been entered in the office books. There have been some other discrepancies discovered in other cases on revising the final bill—a bill which includes all the work done. When the mortar business occurred I discharged the whole of these men. I don't recollect Sharman being married, nor do I know anything of the position or reputation of his or his wife's family.

By the Advocate General—Sharman was removed not on account of the tower coming to grief but in consequence of allowing bad mortar to be used and owing to some laxity of which Government thought he had been guilty. When Sharman left me I gave him this certificate and he has not served under me since. [The certificate which was here read and put in contained these words—"Character—good. Qualifications for his present situation and whether recommended for further advancement:—I cannot recommend Mr. Sharman for promotion, nor do I think him sufficiently trustworthy or truthful for the important situation he now holds."]

Major Mellis was next examined for the prosecution. He deposed—In October last I took charge of the office of the Executive Engineer at Kirkee. I know the cookroom. I took an exact measure of it. It is 240 square feet. Sharman was employed under me in 1864-65 in the capacity of overseer in charge of the church at Gunnesh Khind. Overseer is a lower grade of supervisor. His pay at that time was over 100 and under Rs. 200. I do not know the exact sum. No man of practical experience could make a mistake between 240 square feet and 1,300 feet as the size of the cookroom.

Cross-examined—I was present all the days that this case was before the committing magistrate. No, I was present when the evidence of the Executive Engineer was required. I was not present on two days when the evidence was taken. I was examined only before Dr. Fraser. I sworn my information before Mr. Pritchard. I was briefly examined on my information before him. Besides me no one else was examined in my presence. The next time I came into Court to be examined, Dr. Fraser was the sitting magistrate. When it came before Dr. Fraser, I suppose Mr. Pritchard was the prosecutor.

Several native witnesses were then called to prove the payment of the money to Ashana Ramia.

Ashana Ramia, the contractor by whom the gratification was said to have been given, was then called. He said he had done work at Gunnesh Khind and spoke as to the payments for his work. He said he got the money for the cookroom but did not give any of it to the prisoner.

At a future stage the Advocate General asked if he had given any money to Sharman.

Mr. Anstey objected to this question, as he had done to the previous one, unless the witness was examined as a hostile witness.

The question was allowed and the witness answered that he had never given any money to the prisoner.

The Advocate General then applied for leave to examine this man as a hostile witness by reading over his deposition and cross-examining him on it.

Mr. Anstey replied that he said both "yes" and "no", to this application. If his learned friend intended to take both depositions he had no objection to this course, but when this man was cross-examined, and especially by a gentleman of such rank and eminence as his learned friend, and more particularly in the presence of the gentleman sitting behind him [Mr. Pritchard, who shortly afterwards left the Court] he was not likely to give the precise answers that would put his Lordship and the jury in possession of all the facts of the case, unless before any question was put as to the second deposition he was first asked whether anything had occurred after the time at which the first deposition was given.

The Advocate General said he had not the slightest objection to that being done, in order to put the whole case before the jury with the most perfect openness. He was perfectly ready, in fact desired, that the depositions should be read if necessary, but he would not take up the time of the Court by doing so.

The Advocate General then proceeded to examine the witness, and in the course of his evidence he said he had not given any money to Sharman, and contradicted the material statements in his depositions.

Mr. Anstey next examined Ashana at great length and elicited a long story of extortions exercised towards him by Mr. Pritchard. He had, he said, been severely beaten, starved, and imprisoned by that gentlemen, and so had made a statement which was false.

Mr. Pritchard was afterwards called and he directly denied having beaten or influenced Ashana in any way.

This was all the evidence for the day.

The Jury stated that unless the further evidence was more convincing than that already given they could not give a verdict against the prisoner.

The Judge then dismissed the jury for the night with the usual caution, remarking that it was not altogether unnecessary, for at a party he had himself seen gentlemen who he thought were special jurymen engaged in a case and heard them talking to persons, not on the jury, with regard to a case.

The Sessions adjourned, at nearly eight o'clock, until this morning.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN SIND.

Resolution of the Bombay Government, dated 14th April 1871.

Sir W. Merewether has in his replies to the District Superintendents of Police reviewed their operations in so careful a manner that detailed remarks of Government are hardly necessary.

Kurrachee.

2. In the Kurrachee District the total number of cases enquired into by the police in 1869 was 2,003 against 1,766 in the preceding year, being an increase of 237. The Commissioner points out that in 1867 he had the pleasure to notice a decrease of 203 in crimes reported. The number of persons supposed to have been concerned in crimes in 1869 is 2,999 against 2,669 in 1868, the increase being 330. The property stolen in 1869 was 70,010 in value. While the property stolen has increased by Rs. 6,000 odd, the amount of recoveries has decreased by 3,000 odd. These results are unsatisfactory, as remarked by the Commissioner. The increase of crime occurred in thefts of cattle, other thefts and miscellaneous offences. In the two years there were only two robberies and only one dacoity.

335 males and 90 females were bitten by snakes, and 63 males and 16 females died. The increase of 48 in the number of cases of snake-bite is accounted for by the heavy rains which drove the snakes into villages and houses.

33 boats were wrecked in the Indus, and property valued at Rs. 40,333 lost. The property is, however, Rs. 31,849 less in value than that lost in 1868. The wrecks were caused by the waves sweeping over the too heavily laden boats in the broad reaches of the river.

Hydebabad.

3. Captain Crawford has submitted a very careful report on the police under his superintendence.

In 1869 the total number of cases enquired into was 2,252, being a slight increase on 1868 of 59 cases. There was an increase of 144 in cattle-thefts; the value of the stolen cattle was Rs. 24,967, and about two-thirds were recovered. There has been an improvement in the number of convictions. This district has been creditably free from dacoity and robbery.

Shikarpoor.

4. Captain Simpson reports a decreased in the total number of crimes as follows—

1868........................	1,814
1869........................	1,568
Decrease..	246

—and, as pointed out by Sir W. Merewether, it is very gratifying to find that this decrease is to be found under such serious crimes as murder, cattle lifting and house-breaking. There has been a large decrease in the value of property stolen and the percentage of recoveries, 76·19, is creditable. The attention given by Captain Simpson to the predatory tribes and to the organization of a river police has reduced the number of cattle-thefts from 1,096 in 1867 to 517 in 1869. The Mehur torture case occurred in 1869.

Upper Sind Frontier.

5. In 1869 the police were reorganized with good results. The number of cases of murder, grievous hurt, and highway robbery has decreased. In cattle-thefts there has been a decrease of 204. But, as pointed out by the Commissioner, the police have either been too hasty in making arrests or too negligent in prosecuting the criminals.

Thurr and Parkur.

6. In 1868 there was only one murder and no case of attempt at murder, culpable homicide, grievous hurt, administering stupifying drugs, dacoity, robbery, or mischief by fire was reported. In 1869 this remarkable tract of country was also free from the above crimes, excepting that one case of administering drugs was brought to notice.

There was an increase of 135 in cases of cattle-lifting. The frontier of this district is bounded for 580 miles by native States which, Major Tyrwhitt remarks, afford every facility to the cattle-lifters on both sides, and present to the police every obstacle and difficulty in recovering the property and apprehending the criminals. This is the ordinary state of things, and in 1869 it was aggravated by the numbers of Marwarees and other starving people from different parts of Rajpootana, who had recourse to cattle-lifting as a means of subsistence. All the outposts on the Marwar frontier were, however, inspected, and every arrangement made to prevent crime being committed on the frontier: "though looting across the border was the order of the day," there was no loss of life.

The police have also in Thurr and Parkur to contend with physical difficulties and difficulties of climate, and had also to watch the large gang of out-door prisoners at the Narra Irrigation Works. His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with commendation the personal supervision and labour expended by the Political Superintendent on his police and the care with which he estimates their individual merits.

The heavy rains of 1869 are reported to have killed a large number of snakes and only 18 deaths from snake-bite were reported during that year.

7. His Excellency observes with satisfaction that the District Superintendents endeavour to educate their men and with successful results.

A "DO."

The last dramatic performance at the Opera House Calcutta, seems to have been a most calamitous *fiasco*. The audience were kept waiting half an hour before the piece commenced, and when it did commence they discovered that none of the actors had learnt their words. In about a quarter of an hour matters got so bad that Mrs. Freyberger, for whose benefit this performance was, came forward to the foot-lights, and said that she could not go on any longer as the *Marquis de Frontignac* (Mr. Howe) did not know his part. The stage was then deserted, and the audience sat wondering what was to happen next. After a few melancholy minutes Mrs. Freyberger again made her appearance, and expressed herself "awfully sorry" for what had happened, but said that if the audience would only have patience the farce should be played first. For another half hour, accordingly, the patient audience gazed at the curtain, after which two gentlemen amateurs were discovered on the stage discoursing such dreary "fun" that the audience were almost moved to tears. The *Englishman*, from whom we have gathered the above, is very severe in its comments upon "this disastrous ending of a very unfortunate season," calls the performance an "insult" and "extortion," and trusts "that the pretty little Opera House at Calcutta will never again be the scene of such shameful mismanagement."—*Pioneer.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE PRESS ON THE FEAST TAX.

(*Native Opinion*, April 16.)

The discussions on the feast tax, which have appeared in the press during the course of the week, have hardly thrown any light on the subject, so as to affect the question of the unsuitability of the measure. On the contrary, new facts and new arguments have been advanced which only go further in the condemnation which it had deservedly met with. Almost all the vernacular papers, Marathi and Gujarathi, disapprove of the impost, as Government must have learned, or will shortly learn from the official reports. A local Gujarathi journal and a Parsee writer, however, have come forward to support the proposed tax. Their own productions are brimful of matter proving the cockneyism of their lucubrations. Bombay is not the Bombay Presidency. Nor are the *Burra Khanas* with sparkling champagne the just measure of the country's status and prospects. Since we wrote our last, we have received a long communication from a Parsee gentleman in favour of our views, which we cannot give entire for want of space. It is not a question of expediency, but a question of fundamental principles. The British Government should for our sake, and the sake of the whole Empire, never think of interfering in the remotest degree with our religious and social observances, unless when these interfere injuriously with the rights of others. Writers, who have no argument, but mere tall rhodomontade, are not the safe counsellors for this Empire. If the State taxes luxuries like *Tamashas, Baithaks, Nautches, Nataks*, and noisy *Tomtoms*, it may well do so; and its action will in that case have the sanction of precedent, as well as of popular approbation. For all these things are luxuries; which the so-called feasts are not. We gave some examples of *necessary* dinners on the last occasion. They could be multiplied to any extent. Every village in the Konkan or many parts of the Dekkan has the local deity's festival. This is celebrated by a dinner. But what is the dinner? Rice and vegetables are collected from people's houses, by a few individuals going from door to door. Leaves are set forth in rows, and children and adults congregate to enjoy the annual repast. There are no *heap, heap hurrahs*; and neither liquor nor flesh, nor sugar nor much ghee, nor other costly food. And Cockney-writers who write up a feast tax had better take a run amongst the *langotiwalas* in the country before they again take up their pens. Funeral ceremonies, too, are accompanied with compulsory dinners. On the 13th day, certain relatives and others make it their duty to attend uninvited, and often in large numbers. Is the magistrate to be notified and propitiated with a ten rupee offering on every such occasion? Again, native invitations are given to each house-holder "Sahakuttumba sahaparivaar, &c.," *i. e.*, along with family and attendants. Amongst the Parsees, our correspondent tells us, "the inviter, as a rule adds the following words at the end of the note—Meherbâni karine bhâio tathâ Sâhebjâdâone sâthe laine padhârvunji, *i. e.*, you will oblige the inviter by bringing with you your brothers and sons. In the same manner the female members (who go personally to invite their friends) make the following oral request:—Vahu dikrâne laine tasdi lejo, *i. e.*, be pleased to honour us by bringing with you your *daughters-in-law* and your *children*. Our correspondent goes on to say,—

"I may assure you that in 75 cases out of every hundred, the invitee, whether male or female, literally fulfils the wishes of the inviter. Take one example,—A invites B in the manner above mentioned. B happens to have two brothers of 8 and 10 years of age and is also blessed with two sons, the elder of whom is 9 years old; he in order to please his host embellishes all the four youngsters and takes them with him to the khânâ to the great delight of the youngsters and pleasure of the host. If the invitee be a female, she follows or rather she is compelled to follow, the same rule, in order to meet certain conveniences of her household, and she takes with her all the little ones, no matter at what annoyance and inconvenience. You will thus see that for every invitation, five at least go to the feast, and it is considered perfectly in unison with the manners and customs of the Parsis, though to a European it may look somewhat odd and perhaps a breach of good manners. But as I have to deal with the social status of the natives only, I do not allow myself to be guided by European ideas on the subject. Now, when the host or the inviter is called upon by law to make a previous return of the number of persons expected to be his guests, what rule of proportion is he to follow in making his calculations? Is he to include in it the only persons whom he actually invites, or is he to make a guesswork of the number likely to attend, and make a return accordingly; and also, is he to count "children under 10 years at half charges" (as the theatrical phrase goes) and "children under arms free," as the railway rules allow; or is he to take them all as full-grown persons?"

The remarks of our correspondent regarding the literal response to the invitations at feasts are also true of Hindus residing in the country or belonging to the [redacted]

sad one, considering that it has emanated really from the Government of a province, and that neither as it stands, nor with reference to its probable results, can it be considered a joking matter in any way. It has not only been spoken of in the local Council by the Governor himself, but has met with the approbation of every official member of that Council who has expressed a public opinion concerning it. We do not know with whom the notion of such a measure originated. Its inaptitude to the country for a province of which it is intended, would seem to indicate that its paternity must be credited to the inexperience of the Governor himself, but then His Excellency has a Council; and they seem individually to approve of the measure as warmly as Sir Seymour himself. Perhaps there is something in the air this season, some subtile influence afloat, which has had the effect of dementing the Governors, while leaving the governed untouched, unless so far as they are liable to suffer from the mental malady of their rulers. Generally speaking, the natives of the Bombay presidency are in a more backward condition as regards enlightenment than those of this presidency; yet what would be the result here were the Government to pass an Act taxing feasts and entertainments? The enactment would produce so much dissatisfaction that it would probably have to be rescinded. At festival times the wealthy would be found saying to their poorer compatriots, "We intended to give you an entertainment according to custom, but cannot do so as Government, apparently desirous of preventing such things, has imposed a tax on them!"

It is sincerely to be desired that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's bill will be disallowed either here or in England. That such should be its fate is really a matter of some importance, for the measure, if it becomes law, is certain to excite the ill-will of nearly the whole provincial population.

(*Indian Daily News*.)

The objections offered by our contemporaries on both sides of India against the proposed imposition of a tax on feasts in Bombay, appear to us, at the first sight, to be based upon an imperfect apprehension of the character of the festivities which the impost is intended to reach. To us, as far as we are able to arrive at any conclusion in the present state of our information regarding the subject, it seems that the tax is in the nature of a perfectly justifiable impost on the rich; and it is abundantly evident that it is as such, and not as a tax upon the poor, that it has received the support of the Legislature at Bombay.

If we have rightly apprehended the scope and object of the proposed impost, it will occur of itself to most of our readers that it may be logically upheld by all, or almost all, the arguments that have from time to time been employed, not only by European journalists, but also by writers in the native press, to advocate the levy of a marriage tax. The conditions under which a wealthy native will recklessly lavish immense sums of money for the sole purpose of creating a display, are not, perhaps, very numerous in the narrow life to which an uneducated native is condemned by the traditions of his forefathers; but they invariably occur on every occasion of the occurrence of the very class of festivities which we believe it is now the wise intention of the Bombay Legislature to tax. If this be the case, the Bombay Government, so far from being open to censure, may be congratulated on having set an example to the Legislatures of the other Presidencies, which it only now remains for those Legislatures speedily to follow. The wisdom of the course that has only now been pursued in Bombay, always supposing that we have rightly apprehended its character, has so frequently been pressed upon the attention of the Government of India, by ourselves and by the very journals who, under a misapprehension, have condemned the Bombay Government, that it can hardly be necessary for us to recapitulate the numerous arguments which may be advanced in its support. It will probably suffice that we have indicated the nature of the misapprehension.

It strikes us, indeed, on a review of the whole matter, on the imperfect data at present at our disposal, that the Government of Bombay have exercised a wise discretion in extending the operation of the bill to all the feasts of the wealthy classes, instead of limiting it, as has hitherto been usually suggested, to the occurrence of marriages. The incidence of the tax has thus been spread over the entire sphere to which (on the strength of the arguments that have been advanced in favour of a mere marriage tax) it legitimately pertains; and the principle of the bill being just, the Bombay Government may honestly be congratulated on having devised an executive arrangement which will give it full operation, and secure the largest possible returns to the Treasury.

(*Indian Mirror*.)

There is a wicked consolation somehow generated in the breast of afflicted humanity by the contemplation of kindred suffering in other men and women. And something akin to this unrighteous satisfaction is apt to creep into the mind of the tax-ridden Calcutta public at the fate of their countrymen of Bombay. There is actually introduced among them a tax on feasts! Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has not watched the phases of native society in vain. He has heard of the fabulous number of Brahmins fed on occasions of religious and social ceremony, the huge caste meetings where *puri* and *mehtye* "are mounched, and mounched and mounched." Like a practical prudent official as he is, he saw no reason why the Government should not make an honest penny out of it. Hence a tax on feasts. Madras had the other day a proposal for a marriage tax. So when feasts and marriages and such other joyful occasions are appropriated in the sister presidencies, we have no choice but to revert to the darker sides of existence. Let us, therefore, have a tax on funeral processions in Bengal. This tax would accord very well with the present sentimental state of mind into which Sir Richard Temple has thrown the Calcutta community, together with heat, mosquito, and cholera. Why should not the poetry of human life pay its tribute to nature, feminine beauty, and the imperial exchequer? Why indeed!

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FEAST TAX.

(*Bombay Correspondent of the "Pioneer."*)

Part of the native press bitterly opposes the proposed tax on feasts. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald speaks of it as one of those imposts which are payable only by those who choose. Caste dinners and religious feasts, it is urged on the other hand, are by no means matters of choice, but serious and fixed duties not to be evaded. It has always seemed to me that the tax on armorial bearings is a very good example of a purely voluntary tax—I mean a tax each individual elects or refuses to pay. Is there any good reason why it should not be introduced into this country? The Brahmin bull, cow, black-buck, camel, and elephant are already domesticated in the Heraldic Menagerie of that quaint little institution in the city, where Garter King, Clarencieux, Somerset, and Norroy hold their quiet court. £3-12-6 for carriage people, and 13s. 6d. for common folk, is not much to pay for the privilege of stamping sea-lions, six-foils, stags, phœnixes, portcullises, lions, leopards, lilies, and all the rest of the pretty, useless properties all over one's stationery and belongings generally. There are few taxes more cheerfully paid indeed. There is, or used to be, a custom of servants in India bearing on their turbans, in place of an aigrette or panache, the crest of their masters in semblance of a badge in silver or silver-gilt, as English servitors used to bear a badge on their arms. Ostentatious and useless this may be called, but the fact is, that heraldry and the parade of arms is a flourishing and daily extending study. Nearly all native princes and most of the leading Setts (of Bombay at least) have duly accredited rolls of arms; and who would dare to question the right of Brown, Jones, and Robinson to their griffins, their caps of maintenance, and the cockatrices which the advertising stationers so liberally endow them withal? A little tax on this vanity—is it wholly vanity?—would, I doubt not, stimulate the revival of badges for servants, &c. Those who have no arms would feel it incumbent on their patriotism to procure them, and even you would cheerfully pay tax for an achievement of arms whose blazon might perhaps run thus,—Or, on a chevron az, two pioneer's hatchets addorsed of the first; in chief, a penner and inkhorn irradiated ppr. Supporters,—Dexter, a Pegasus sa., winged, coronetted, collared, and chained or: Sinister, a pioneer habited and armed ppr. Crest, a Salamander arg, passant reguardant, fire issuant from his mouth ppr., a pen behind his ear, also ppr. Motto.—Soyez Sages et Suyvez Moy. There! that, I flatter myself, would make a good heraldic composition. As an augmentation of honour, a Bombay letter ppr. might be borne on an escutcheon of pretence. Surely Sir Richard Temple might think about it. Decidedly he ought to pay for armorial bearings if only for the exquisite irony of the motto to which he is entitled—"Templa quam dilecta!" which, heraldically translated, means, "How beloved are the Temples!"

BANGALORE RACES.—1871.

Additional Races not published in Prospectus already issued.

THE GRANDMASTER PURSE.

Value Rs. 500, presented by Aga Ali Asker. For all maiden Arabs that have never started before the race. Weight 8st. 7lbs. 1½ miles. Entrance 1st May Rs. 50, 1st June Rs. 100, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different interests to start, or the purse will be withheld.

THE EARL'S PURSE OF RS. 500.

Presented by Ali Abdoolah, for all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 10lbs. Winners once during the meeting 3lbs., twice 6lbs., oftener 9lbs. extra. Horses that have started during the meeting and not won, allowed once 3lbs, twice 6lbs., oftener 9lbs. Distance 1½ miles. Three horses from different stables, and in different interests to start, or the purse will be withheld. Entrance 1st May, Rs. 50; 1st June, Rs. 100, when the race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for each horse declared to start.

The above two races will be run under rules of the Western India Turf Club. The dates on which these races will be run will be settled hereafter.

R. C. Stewart, Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Soldiers' Games at Calcutta.—The race-course on the Calcutta maidan was enlivened last Monday evening (April 10) by the garrison games, the prizes in which were provided and presented to the winners by the Commander-in-Chief. The hero of the day was an Irishman, Private Eagan, who won six out of seven events by jumping higher and further, and running faster and longer, than any other competitor—besides doing his share towards winning the three-legged race. —*Pioneer.*

The Gilchrist Scholarships.—The names of the successful candidates in this year's Gilchrist examination have been telegraphed from England to Calcutta. Baboos Sreenath Dutt and Aughore Nath Chatterjee have won their scholarships in Bengal. They are both of them promising students in the fourth year class of the Presidency College, and, what is likely to be more interesting to our readers, both of them are staunch and zealous Brahmos. The last Gilchrist scholar, who is now in England, is also a Brahmo.—*Indian Mirror.*

A Polite Request.—Should we be asking too much if we begged the Postmasters at the different mofussil stations to which our paper is addressed, to hand it over to the addressees daily as soon as they have finished reading it? We have received so many complaints from up-country subscribers that we are obliged to make this somewhat ungenerous request. While gratefully appreciating the high compliment which the mofussil postal authorities pay us by selecting the *Englishman* for perusal, we regret to inform them that the present arrangement—involving, as it does, delay in delivery and sometimes actual loss—does not appear to suit the convenience of our subscribers, and we shall, therefore, esteem it a favour if Postmasters will be so good as to deliver the newspapers to addressees as soon after receipt as possible, consistently with their natural desire to have the earliest information.—*Englishman.*

Curious Facts about the Looshais.—Mr. Edgar's narrative of his late adventure gives us one or two interesting facts as to the home life of the tribes who lately enraided the Cachar territory. Money amongst them is almost unknown, all monetary transactions being by preference carried on in grain or cloth. Rupees are not looked upon as final payment, but as tokens that the equivalent of the coin, in cloth, brass vessels, or food, is owing from the payer to the payee. When they wish to obtain fish, they poison the stream with the bark of a certain tree, which, when pounded and thrown into the water, has an intoxicating effect on the fish. Salt is at times scarce in the Looshai villages, so a substitute has been contrived. Bamboos are split and then burnt. The ashes are collected into a tube through which water is allowed to drain into a pan held below. This water when evaporated leaves a saline deposit which forms a substitute—though a poor one—for common salt.—*Pioneer.*

The Storming of Magdala.—The non-commissioned officers of H. M.'s 45th Regiment gave a ball and supper on the night of Thursday last in commemoration the storming and capture of Magdala. The entertainment took place in the sergeant's mess-room, which was tastefully decorated and transformed into a hall of dazzling light for the occasion. There were stars of bayonets and banners all over the place, and the decorations were so complete that even one who was quite familiar with the room must have found some difficulty in recognising it as the sergeants' mess-room. The officers of the corps and Captain the Hon'ble J. S. Napier were present, and a large number of sergeants of H. M.'s 16th Lancers came down from Bangalore and attended the ball. The ball was opened at nine o'clock by Colonel Parish, the commanding officer of the corps, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till the morning. The supper was also a great success, the arrangements being all that could be desired, and the guests being carefully attended to by the stewards. —*Madras Times*, April 15.

MILITARY AMENITIES.

Your critique on the "Complimentary benefit" on Monday night recalled to my mind, Mr. Editor, some military dramatic experiences of my own. You were rather hard, I thought, upon the dramatic company of that evening, considering they were for the most part amateurs. Amateurs are like Volunteers—they should be treated with all gentleness and consideration—they expect this, and ought not to be disappointed. I was once acting Adjutant to a battalion of Volunteers, who displayed more than the usual Volunteer eccentricity regarding regular attendance at parade. They sometimes turned out in sufficient numbers for drill, and very often they did not. In those days the offices of commandant and adjutant were honorary, not paid appointments. One would have thought that the knowledge of this fact would have induced the gentlemen playing at soldiers to turn out with some sort of regularity, but it did not, and great was the grief of their very good but over-sensitive commandant. One morning when he had got better than an ordinary muster, he pathetically addressed the assembled force, bewailing their lukewarmness and laggard spirit in coming to be drilled. A voice from the ranks called out, "You forget we're Volunteers." "Gentlemen," was the calm and telling reply, "you are mistaken. I never can forget that fact." They did not all see the point of the sarcasm, but those who did, benefited I think by it, judging from their attendance on parade afterwards. Now it is the moral from this that I apply to you. You forgot that the *dramatis personæ* that you criticised on Wednesday morning were chiefly volunteer amateurs. I don't know who it was suggested a complimentary benefit to Mr. Freyberger except himself; I do not know in what way the public were indebted to him, nor do I understand why they should have been anxious to pay Rs. 5 per head, on a hot night in April, to see him paint during a concert, "a well known scene in Calcutta 8 feet by 12," any more than they should have paid to see him wash his face or eat a beefsteak pudding. But the public I suppose knew what they were about, and were satisfied that they would get the value for their money. You say they did not—but that is only your assertion, and you are merciless on the performers, forgetting, as I have said, they were mostly amateurs. Had you seen some of the performances in which I have taken part, in old military times, you would have considered the performance on Monday night a rapture and a success. Did you ever play *Box* in the elegant drama of *Box and Cox*, with *Cox* drunk and *Mrs. Bouncer* not sober? *I* did. *Cox* came in a page and a-half too soon, while I was in my red herring and gridiron scene, and offered first to fight me and then to shake hands. *Mrs. Bouncer*, a private of my regiment much addicted to low comedy and rum, had to be removed by a file of the guard, owing to the violent way in which she took my part, encouraging me to hit *Cox* who was her captain. *Cox* and I were summoned to the Orderly Room next morning and reprimanded by the colonel, who was impertinent and cruel enough to say that *I*—*Box*—had been eating salmon as well as *Cox*, although I had tasted no fish but only shared a little "jumping powder" with him, as he pleasantly designated the couple of bottles of champagne we had before the curtain drew up, just to bring out our dramatic *verve*. *Bouncer* got 48 hours' cells and his hair cut short, and a damper was for some time cast upon our regimental drama. But a worse *contretemps* happened to us when we gave an amateur performance at the "Queen's Theatre," Dublin. If there are any of your readers who remember the "Queen's Theatre, Dublin," some twenty years ago, they will remember also many strange parts that used to be enacted there, besides the acting on the stage. It used to be celebrated for the wit of its gods, and their readiness at all times to comment aloud upon the performance, or to pass remarks to one another upon whatever struck their fancy at the moment. It was of this theatre that the story is told of the elder Kean when playing *Richard the Third*, and receiving from the Hibernian who acted *Ratcliff* as reply to the question, "Who is there?"—"Me Lord, 'tis Oi,—the early village cock," —calling out "Crow and be d—d to you!" and stalking off the stage in rage and disgust—while one of the gods cried out, "Come back Misther Kane, if ye plase—we're satisfied with *you*, but blast you, Jim Doolan" (this was to the erring Ratcliff), "can't you mind yer stops." It was in the same pleasant place that Manners, Duke of Rutland, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and on rather intimate terms with a certain Peg Woffington of the drama—heard one god cry out to her when she appeared before the curtain, "Who supped with you last night, Peg?" and another god thundered forth as if in rebuke, "Manners, you dog!" Down to my day the gods of this theatre retained their privilege of free talking and their reputation for wit. I remember Lord Clarendon when Lord Lieutenant being invited one night on taking off his hat as he entered his box to, "Put on your *caubeen*, my Lord—if you were as cowld down there as I am up here, you'd be glad to have a *caubeen* even to warm you." But the smartest piece of celestial wit in that theatre was when a gentleman in the stalls insisted upon standing up and continued to do so, notwithstanding the angry cries of those behind him to sit down. The stranger heeded not all the shouts of the back stalls and pit, but remained erect. A cry arose to turn him out, and matters began to look rather serious for him, when a god of the upper gallery yelled out, "Lave him alone, boys, lave him alone. Sure he's tailor, and *he's only standing to rest himself!*" I need not add that the gentleman at once sat down.

At this pleasant theatre we once gave a regimental performance. The first piece was played by the soldiers, the after-piece by the officers. What the first was I do not now remember, but it was a drama relating to the time of Queen Elizabeth, for Sir Walter Raleigh and other historic characters of that period were in it. I only remember one incident in connection with it, and that was the reply given by one of the characters to the question? "Who are you, sirrah?" "Awm the Airl o' Essex," was the answer in the broadest Scotch, of that elegant nobleman of good Queen Bess' court. I think I can hear the shouts of laughter raised by the critical gods when the tall, raw-boned Highlander who enacted the part announced as above who he was.

I played in the after-piece, and part of my stage business was to eat a quantity of cold goose, and drink the greater part of a bottle of portwine—which articles, strange to say, I was supposed to have discovered in a baronial hall. I had put my intellect to work, and was doing the goose and portwine business as I thought excessively well, when one of the gods cried out—"Glory to yer swallow, but its you that's fond of goose!" The laughter which followed this assertion rather discomposed me for a moment, but strengthened by the portwine and the innate sense of my histrionic ability, I waited till there was silence, and then quietly said, looking to my friend of the gods,—"I *am* fond of goose—and I am glad to find that there is another in the house." I consider this rather a brilliant repartee upon my part, and the gods received it most goodnaturedly, calling upon me in the pleasantest manner to say it again. From that to the fall of the curtain the play was chiefly composed of the author's words as spoken by me, and the running comments of the celestials. The curtain very soon fell, however, and that too in the middle of the drama, as it fell the other night in the Opera-house. The leading character had to make his appearance (it was his first "on any stage," as we announced in the bills, and I suspect his *last* also) with the announcement from me, "Here comes the noble Rolando." That was his cue for coming on. I gave it, but no Rolando made his appearance. I took the stage, and casting a significant glance at the prompter called out more loudly, "Here comes the noble Rolando." In vain—the stage was as empty as before—no Rolando put in even the shadow of an appearance. I began to get rather troubled in mind, and felt a queer sensation about the knees, as if the lower portion of my legs were stolen property, and didn't belong to me. I feared the gods, and thought it was best to "gag." How to gag was the difficulty, but I made a plunge at it—"'Tis strange," said I, touching my brow in meditative mood, "'tis strange he doth not come. I saw him but yestreen, and then——." "Why the devil did'nt you collar him then, and save us waiting for him?" was a loud and vulgar query from the gods which interrupted my soliloquy. Before I had time to think even of a retort to this, I heard a scuffle at the side scenes, and saw the noble Rolando coming on, but, he appeared to be held back by some of the carpenters and idlers at the wing. I screamed forth, "Let him go, ye caitiffs!"—and turning to the gods with a smile of triumph added,—"Better late than never, here comes at last the noble Rolando!" And so he did, that is to say he made one tremendous lurch across the stage, staggered up against me, almost knocking me into the orchestra, and then fell flat, dead drunk and insensible at the foot-lights. He was a medical student of Trinity College, Dublin, and ought to have understood the unities of the drama better, but there he lay in "cold obstruction's apathy," I standing over him, an indignant Hector gazing at the dead Achilles. My friend in the gods had his revenge. "That's goose number three," he quietly remarked, "and the best cooked." Shouts of derision and laughter greeted the letting down of the curtain on this tableau, shouts which only increased when I went in front and offered an apology on behalf of the company. The public, unlike the Calcutta audience the other night, insisted upon getting their money back, which request we were obliged to comply with, and the night closed on what was neither financially nor dramatically—a success.

—*Englishman.* Pendennis, Major.

The licensed victuallers of Manchester on Mar. 28 held a meeting and adopted a memorial to the Home Secretary, asking him to put down a system of espionage which they say has been established by the teetotallers of Manchester and Salford, not only upon their establishments, but upon the policemen on the beat suspected of favouring the publicans.

"OUR NATIONAL SIN."

Commenting on a letter we extracted yesterday from the *Friend of India*, the *Englishman* says:—

Now, in the first place, it strikes us that even taking Mr. Atherton's view of the case, there is much less reason at the present day for the advice he gives than there was even twenty years ago. As applied to the state of society existing in India during the earlier part of Mr. Atherton's career here, his remarks are pregnant with a meaning that has now to a great extent ceased to attach to them.

But, this part of the question aside, it seems to us that Mr. Atherton takes a very partial view of the question, when he condemns, as an unjustifiable insult, the instinct against intermarriage with the native races. Granted that on moral grounds he is probably right; granted that the contempt felt by the European for dark races is based upon pride rather than upon reason, and that a native woman is as capable of making as good a wife as a European, still this is only a part, and the least important part of the question. We have to look to the result in its connection with the main object of marriage, the propagation of the race. Now, though we are far from saying that the evidence we have on the subject is conclusive, an experience almost uniform seems to show that from some mysterious cause or other the mixture of European and native bloods lead to rapid physical deterioration of the race. No doubt, this is extraordinary, and looking at the ethnical relationship of the two races, would seem *à priori* to be an improbable result. But experience is more convincing than theory; and so far as it goes, it puts a veto on these marriages, of a kind which all nature obeys, and which man is certainly not less bound to obey than the rest of nature. Whether the deterioration is the effect of the mixture of the races alone, or, as seems probable of climate acting unfavourably on the European element in the offspring matters little. In either case, it affords an equally valid argument against the prudence of this class of alliances. In the face of such physi[illegible]ation of the race, it is needless to say it[illegible]vement would be impossible, and, con[illegible] advantages anticipated by Mr. Athe[illegible]er be realised.

We are fu[illegible]re that the experiment, as hitherto conducted, has been carried out under conditions very likely to prejudice the result; but we can see no encouragement to repeat it under any conditions we can command. We cannot secure a medium climate for the mixed offspring, and this probably would, in any case, be an essential condition of success. The very circumstances of the problem, and even the object Mr. Atherton has in view, would necessitate its being carried through in India itself. Moreover, we cannot so revolutionise English feeling on the subject, however unamiable it may be, as to relieve the mixed offspring of a weight of obloquy in itself likely to be fatal to moral improvement, and even to re-act on the physical development.

THE 19th N. I. FOUND GUILTY.

(*Madras Mail*, April 12.)

It will be remembered that the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry arrived in Madras early in February from Kurnool *en route* to Singapore; that on the eve of embarkation in the Himalaya, the sepoys were offered pay for the current month, February, and for the following month, March; that two companies refused their pay, and mutinied; that the guard in the guard room evinced sympathy with their comrades who had been ordered under arrest; that the colonel paraded the men, addressed them, listened to, and complied with their demand for the release of the prisoners, and that the latter then returned to the ranks. The pay was now again tendered, and was accepted; and the regiment embarked, and duly arrived at Singapore. Two months have elapsed since the occurrence of the mutiny, and it has been generally supposed that the Government have hushed up the matter. It is now stated, however, that one company at least will be dismissed from the service, while Colonel Cholmeley, commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Firth, second in command, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Bowen, officiating wing officer, and Captain S. E. Atkinson, adjutant, will in all probability be removed from their appointments. Had not the mutiny been in a great measure due to the ignorance or indifference of the European officers, the corps would most certainly have been disbanded in *toto*, but taking into consideration the grave blunders of these officers the punishment has been limited to that portion of the regiment which was most culpable. This leaning to the side of clemency should, we hope, satisfy the native army that the authorities, if severe, are not vindictive.

From the length of time that has elapsed since the misconduct of the regiment it is presumable that the Government were compelled to defer their decision until receipt of a full report from Singapore, and we doubt not but that in such report expression is given to the feelings of the non-commissioned officers and men. It may not be expedient to place such a privileged report before the public at present, but it will have to be produced should Parliament demand further information as to the change that has taken place in a [illegible] that at one time enjoyed a reputation for gallantry and discipline second to none in our native army. It may, meanwhile, be well to mention what are some of the complaints that the native officers of the regiment freely made ere they embarked. They allege, then, that they were unkindly treated by Colonel J. J. Jenkins, an officer who did not rise in the corps, and who never could feel that his home was with the regiment, by the introduction of a novel mode of marching from their station. This officer, with a soul not above buttons, marched his wing down from Kurnool to Gooty with knapsacks on, and with fixed bayonets, a proceeding hitherto unheard of. To the civilian mind this may seem a trifle, but to the soldier it is not so. Setting aside the extra weight he was made to carry, he was also forced to march with closed ranks and in silence, instead of with that free and easy step, with tongue unloosed, enjoying that gossip which natives so dearly love, which is implied by the word of command, "March at ease." The Commander-in-Chief was duly informed of the state of feeling in the regiment; the telegraph was set to work; and a further stop was put to Colonel Jenkins's vagaries by an order which reached him at Gooty, removing him from the position of Second in Command and Wing Officer, and directing him to proceed to Bellary, and to remain there on "general duty"—the plain English of which is nothing to do. There was a time, however, when such a hardship as the marching from station to station in "heavy marching order," would not have created a bad feeling throughout a corps, for the influence each "company" officer possessed over his men would have kept them quiet, the latter feeling assured that on their arrival at regimental head quarters their "own" officers would duly represent their grievances which would be redressed accordingly. Then we have the weakness or ignorance displayed by Colonel Clementson in directing the Adjutant to inform the men that the current month's and one month's pay only in advance would be drawn for them, the rule being that an advance of two months pay is given in addition to the pay of the current month which is usually forestalled long before the month is out. Here, then, was a clear infringement of the rights of the men, and we have the melancholy spectacle of a colonel of a regiment being taught his duty by his own men. Too much cannot be said in favour of the considerate forethought of Government in directing an advance of two months pay to be drawn for the sepoys embarking on foreign service; for the men are more or less in debt, which has not been lessened by their march down to the coast, and they have to send their families to their native villages, with some funds in hand to carry them on until the "Family Certificates" become due. Why then were the rights of the men ignored? For the last daring outrage of the men in demanding the release of the prisoners no excuse is made, though great provocation is pleaded as an extenuating circumstance. It would be impossible to pardon the mutinous behaviour of the regiment, but we have stated what we have reason to believe is the men's version of this sad story; and it occurs to us that as so little leaven has ripened one regiment into full blown mutiny, who can say how much leaven there may not be seething in other regiments only waiting the opportunity to burst forth similarly. Our sepoys feel that their officers no longer take the interest in them that they used to do. The native regiment is no longer a home to the British officer. The men's individual characters, which the defaulter book never can show, are unknown to officers who are being perpetually moved from one corps to corps. Thus the men's prospects are seriously injured; merit is not rewarded; demerit often gains promotion; and with his loss of self-respect goes the sepoy's love of a service which it was once his ambition to enter.

The sudden resolution of the Commander-in-Chief to go home at the risk of forfeiting the whole of his pay, is supposed to have had something to do with his conviction of the ills that have been produced on *esprit* and discipline by the Irregular Organization, or rather, Regular Disorganization of the Madras Native Army. It is rarely that a disaffected spirit manifests itself in a regiment that once prided itself upon its excellent reputation, without there being at bottom a good deal of provocation. Madras sepoys do not readily quarrel with their salt, and even the Bengal sepoys in 1856-57 were not without some excuse. We are far too prone to treat these native soldiers of ours in a high-handed, off-handed fashion that will not trouble itself to respect local prejudices. The 18th M. N. I. was, it will be remembered, disbanded in 1864, because the then Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General were pleased to think that the whole corps was responsible for the misconduct of a few of its black sheep. Sir Hope Grant retracted a good deal of what he said against the regiment, in a subsequent order, in which he apologised like a gentleman to the Adjutant whom he had unjustly censured; but such an apology, however personally gratifying to Captain Clubley, the officer in question, (who by the way accompanied the 19th Regiment in the Himalaya to Singapore) was no satisfaction to the disbanded sepoys, and to the officers deprived of their appointments in the corps. We treat our European regiments with a gentler hand, for the simple reason that we have a common feeling with them, and can enter cordially into the consideration of their wants. The word-and-a-blow rule of our native army, disentitles us to expect a very fervid description of loyalty, for men who know that they are distrusted will ever be prone to give occasion for distrust. If we need native regiments at all,—and we have yet to be convinced that we can safely dispense with them,—we should arm them with the most efficient weapon that exists, and seek, without showing any fear of them, to deserve, so as to gain, and keep, their confidence.

A Partridge a Day.—American papers state that a man at Washington has won a wager of dlts. 500 by eating a partridge a day for a month. At first he lost 15lb. in weight, but regained 6lb. afterwards.

MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS.

Le Mans, March 23.

The General commanding the Army of Brittany announces that orders of an important concentration of troops will be issued here, to assist, if necessary, in restoring order in Paris. The first brigade has already left Laval, and is daily expected.

A MODERATE MANIFESTO.

The *Journal des Débats* (March 23) prints an article signed by M. John Lemoinne. It runs thus—

"The committee which styles itself the Government gives us this morning in the sheet called 'official' a first *avertissement*. This committee desires to keep up traditions even in its language. That [illegible] not surprise us. But what does astonish us is that it fancies we will submit to its decrees. We are threatened with the most severe punishment. We know of no more severe, no more discreditable punishment than to be obliged to obey or to accept its authority. We are aware what brutality can do. Brutality may come from a revolution as well as from a dictator. Both proceed in the same way. Dictatorship has fastened a gag on our mouths. Revolution can do the same. Revolution in so doing will be the gainer. Revolution will then be able to drag us with them down into the abyss; but revolution will show us the way down. What is the more criminal on their part is that they know it, they know they drag us down with them, and they are paid for it. The Radical Deputies of Paris and the Mayors of Paris implore the population to remain quiet, because municipal elections will be granted to them. But what is that? What do the men who drench our streets in blood care about a suffrage more or less free? All questions affecting proletarianism, wages, and work are questions to be settled by peace only, and in time of peace only. The men who sincerely and seriously occupy themselves with such questions know it well. But that is not the question. The question lies with that Government which France may select. It is the duty of the Assembly which represents the country, the duty of the Government which has left us with a light heart to get through our troubles as best we may, it is their duty to look after the safety of the country. Before, during, and after the war Paris has done her duty. Before the war Paris always voted for liberty; during the war Paris fought and suffered; after the war all miseries, all executions, and, perhaps, all disgraces are reserved for Paris. We must not deceive ourselves. We are placed between the forts of the left bank and those of the right bank. The men who plunge us into civil war are those who bring upon us foreign occupation. It is thoroughly immaterial to them. They have no notion whatever either of country, of honour, or of national sentiment. Questions of proletarianism, or questions of empire, are to them identical. France is of no consideration."

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, March 24.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 24th March, 1871.

1st Regiment of Life Guards.

For Jan Charles Ogilvie Grant, Viscount Reidhaven, to to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, &c., &c., as stated in the Gazette of the 7th December, 1869,

Read, Jan Charles, Viscount Reidhaven, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, &c.

9th Lancers—Lieutenant Charles Harvey Palairet to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sir Morison Barlow, Bart., who retires. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Lieutenant Francis Alphonse Herbert to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable B. F. John Preston, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Cornet and Adjutant William Percy to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Cornet Alfred Llewelyn Wheeler to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Palairet. Dated 25th March 1871.

Cornet William Henry Fife to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Herbert. Dated 25th March 1871.

12th Lancers—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Oliver Langley, from half-pay late 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Thomas George Alexander Oakes, C.B., who retires on half-pay, receiving a portion of the difference between the former and present value of Cavalry Commissions. Dated 25th March 1871.

Major Adolphus Ulick Wombwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Oliver Langley, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Captain Alexander Fletcher to be Major, by purchase, vice Wombwell. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Lieutenant Joseph Henderson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fletcher. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Cornet Edmund Morton Mansel to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henderson. Dated 25th March, 1871.

13th Hussars—Cornet Arthur Baines has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Royal Artillery—Second Captain and Brevet-Major Henry John Foquett Ellis Hickes to be Captain, vice M. F. Downes, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th March, 1871.

Second Captain Edwin William Sandys, from temporary half-pay, to be Second Captain and Brevet-Major, vice Hickes. Dated 10th March, 1871.

Second Captain George Bertie Benjamin Hobart to be Adjutant, vice J. M. Burn, appointed to the Riding Establishment. Dated 10th March, 1871.

1st Foot—Major Edward Thomas St Lawrence McGwire to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Frederick Wells, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Captain Henry George White to be Major, by purchase, vice McGwire. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Lieutenant George Paterson to be Captain, by purchase, vice, White. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Ensign Robert Megaw Ireland to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Paterson. Dated 25th March, 1871.

[illegible]th Foot—Ensign George Villiers Turner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry Webster, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Napier McRae, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Turner. Dated 25th March, 1871.

15th Foot—The appointment of Paymaster J. M. Scott, and the retirement of Paymaster G. H. Shuttleworth, to be antedated to 8th February, 1871.

17th Foot—Captain Copner Francis Oldfield, from half-pay late 39th Foot, to be Captain, vice Francis James Berkely, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Lieutenant George James Maillard to be Captain, vice Copner Francis Oldfield, who retires. Dated 25th March 1871.

18th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Bennett Moore to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Charles Orchard Cornish, who resigns that appointment. Dated 25th March, 1871.

22nd Foot—Lieutenant Philip Gully to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hugh Stewart, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Ensign William Key Matterson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gully. Dated 25th March, 1871.

23rd Foot—Ensign Charles Campbell M'Callum, from 96th Foot, to be Ensign, vice C. F. M. MacGregor, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1871.

24th Foot—Captain Philip Morton Pitt, from half-pay, late 44th Foot, to be Captain, vice John C. Warne, who retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Lieutenant George Arthur Lee to be Captain, by purchase, vice Philip Morton Pitt, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Ensign Henry Vernon Boothby to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lee. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Richard Charles Coleman Hickson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice George Frederick Duffey, M.B., who resigns. Dated 25th March, 1871.

28th Foot—Lieutenant George Conner to be Captain, by purchase, vice Joseph H. Evans, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Ensign John George Beattie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Conner. Dated 25th March, 1871.

34th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Albert Augustus Gore, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Sydney Alder, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1871.

42nd Foot—Ensign George Frederick Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Alexander Grant, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1871.

52nd Foot—Major W. Benjamin Battiscombe, from half-pay late 91st Foot, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Charles Synge, who retires on half-pay. Dated 25th March 1871.

Captain William Barwell Browne Barwell to be Major, by purchase, vice W. B. Battiscombe, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Lieutenant Hughes Charles Howe Gwynne-Holford, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Barwell. Dated 25th March, 1871.

53rd Foot—Captain Francis A. Ball to be Major, by purchase, vice Brownlow North Garnier, who retires Dated 25th March, 1871.

Lieutenant William Rogerson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ball. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Ensign Reginald Allgood Hall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rogerson. Dated 25th March, 1871.

59th Foot—Captain John Thomson Bowers, from the 99th Foot, to be Captain, vice Robert Cuming, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1871.

60th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Prince Lloyd, from the 93rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. Mitchell-Innes, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1871.

63rd Foot—Lieutenant Terence Michael Dolan to be Captain, by purchase, vice Richard Carr Francis Burton, who retires. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Ensign and Adjutant William Palmer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dolan. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Ensign William Frederick Nuthall to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated 26th March, 1871.

81st Foot—Captain and Brevet-Major Charles James Skerry to be Major, without purchase, vice John Bourchier, who retires on full-pay. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Lieutenant Alan Geary Gardner to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Skerry. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Ensign Henry Cecil Binsteed Farrant to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gardner. Dated 25th March, 1871.

93rd Foot—Lieutenant William Mitchell-Innes, from 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice T. P. Lloyd, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1871.

96th Foot—Ensign Charles Frederick Murray MacGregor, from 23rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice C. C. M'Callum, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1871.

99th Foot—Captain Robert Cuming, from the 59th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Thomson Bowers, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1871.

103rd Foot—Captain William Henry Brind, from the 104th Foot, to be Captain, vice G. B. Wolseley, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1871.

104th Foot—Captain George Benjamin Wolseley, from the 103rd Foot, to be Captain, vice W. H. Brind, who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Medical Department—Surgeon Sydney Alder, from the 34th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Albert Augustus Gore, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Munday to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Robert Turner, whose promotion which appeared in the Gazette of 24th January, 1871, has been cancelled. Dated 25th March, 1871.

Staff—Brevet-Colonel Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., to be Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, vice Brevet-Colonel E. A. Whitmore, whose period of service on the Staff will expire on 1st May, 1871.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Samuel Blyth, 40th Foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 24th November, 1870.

Major John Bourchier, retired upon full-pay, 81st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Dated 25th March 1871.

Assistant-Apothecary J. H. McClosky, of the Subordinate Medical Establishment, Madras, to have the honorary rank of Assistant-Surgeon in India. Dated 25th March 1871.

Memorandum.

The Christian names of Lieutenant-General Williams, Madras Infantry, are Watkin Lewis, and not as stated in the Gazettes of 6th February, 1855, and 4th March 1864.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK o
INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 3/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 5/8	„
3	do.	1/10 1/2	„
2	do.	1/10 3/8	„
1	do.	1/10 5/16	„
On demand		1/10 1/4	„
On Scotland		1/10 1/4	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/8	„

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 1 to 2 „ .... 4 per cent. per annum.
„ on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 31st March, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with [illegible] cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and [illegible] complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Limited,
MACHINISTS,
OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions.)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Bart., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—R. W. Kelley, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter McLagan, Esq., M. P.
James Morton, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq., J. P.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for FIRE AND LIFE Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the LIFE branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding FIRE AND LIFE Insurances, apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1871. Agents in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.

Chief Office.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Board of Direction.

President.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnetts, Hoares, Hanburys and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Michols & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

Auditors.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP............ £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.
Medical Referee for Bombay.
Dr. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, at the same rates as Civilians; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium will in future apply equally to Military men and Civilians, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company upon more favourable terms than can be obtained from any other Office.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	W. A. N. Langdon, Esq.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
[illegible]	[illegible]

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

March 1871. Agents at Bombay.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

Fire Branch.

Fire Premiums 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life Premiums 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(Limited).

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. of 1866.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

Directors.

Chairman, W. McLeavy, Esq.	Manager Bank of Upper India (Ld.).
C. J. Collins, Esq.	
R. R. Deans, Esq.	„ Allahabad Bank.
W. Hobson, Esq.	„ Mussoorie Savings Bank.
J. C. Parry, Esq.	Late General Manager, Delhi and London Bank.
F. Peterson, Esq.	Manager, Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. Stowell, Esq.	„ Uncovenanted Service Bank.
F. Warner, Esq.	„ Barrister-at-Law.
Shaik Ellahee Bux.	

Medical Adviser.
WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.
Secretary.
D. LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Directors.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.

Medical Adviser.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.
Policy-Holders' Auditors.
Messrs LIDBETTER and WILSON, Accountants.
Bankers.
The NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.
Solicitors.
Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER.
Secretary for Western India.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE PECULIAR FEATURES ARE—

1. Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
2. Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
3. Entire Management in India.
4. Policy-holders to have the power to appoint an Auditor.
5. Recovery by the Representatives of this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
6. Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—

Yearly Premium to assure Rs. 1,000, or £100 Sterling, for the whole term of Life.

Age.	Civil.			Military.			During Residence in Europe.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	£	s.	d.
20	29	0	0	32	14	0	1	12	3
30	33	15	0	37	13	0	2	2	1
40	41	9	0	45	4	0	2	16	0
50	54	9	0	57	4	0	3	19	5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained free of charge on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th April 1871.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.